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Tuesday, June 28, 1983

THE JERUSALEM POST

Vol. LI, No. 15356 IS28



Prime Minister Menachem Begin yesterday meets in his Knesset office with former U.S. secretary of state Henry Kissinger, who is here on a private visit. (Rahamin Israeli)

Medical services recuperate as doctors end their strike

MDs agreement could cost Treasury IS12b.

By MARGERY GREENFELD
and AVI TEMKIN
Jerusalem Post Reporters

The arbitration agreement that ended the 118-day-old doctors' strike could cost the country as much as IS12 billion, according to preliminary Treasury estimates. The agreement, which includes both a new salary scale for doctors and a decision to turn over all unresolved issues to a panel of three arbitrators, won approval yesterday from both the government and the Israel Medical Association.

The three arbitrators — one representative from the IMA, one from the Treasury, and a "neutral outsider" — must complete their work within 40 days from the establishment of the panel. No firm decisions have been reached on exactly who will sit on the panel.

The agreement was signed at 6 a.m. yesterday after an all-night negotiating session at Attorney-General Yitzhak Zamir's office in Jerusalem. The meeting was described as "low-key, businesslike and open."

The Treasury's IS12b. figure assumed a 60 per cent average pay in-

crease for doctors, incorporating adjustments to standby and night shift payments. It did not, however, take into account any further pay supplements that might be awarded at arbitration.

The arbitration agreement linked the doctors' pay scale with that of the lawyers and made various reductions to overtime and standby duty rates. One regular standby duty day will now be considered equivalent to between 1 and 1.2 regular working days, instead of 1.56 working days as formerly.

Some supplements, such as hospital allowance payments, were left unchanged. In total, the agreement represents an increase of 60 per cent in doctors' wages — calculated to cost the Treasury between IS12b. and IS13b. The ministry had allocated only IS4b. at the beginning of the year for doctors' pay increases.

To cover the cost of the agreement, the Treasury has proposed a IS200 fee to be charged to each patient for every visit to the doctor. This proposal, however, has already come under strong fire from both the Histadrut Labour Federation and some coalition members.

This adverse reaction has caused (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

By MARGERY GREENFELD
Jerusalem Post Reporter
with staff reports

Hospitals throughout the country came back to life yesterday, as hundreds of doctors broke their hunger strikes soon after hearing the 7 a.m. announcement that an arbitration agreement had been reached in Jerusalem.

Emergency rooms, some of which had been closed for nearly a week, reopened and all hospitals were expected to be functioning at least on a minimal level within 24 hours.

But the return to a "normal level of work will take two or three days," Israel Medical Association chairman Dr. Ram Ishai said yesterday afternoon, after the IMA central committee approved the arbitration agreement. "It will take the doctors who have been fasting for up to 11 days at least that long to resume normal functioning."

"But doctors are used to hard work and we will do all within our power to end the suffering caused the public as soon as possible," Ishai promised.

Starting this morning, hospitals will be operating with 100 per cent of their staff and Kupat Holim Clalit neighbourhood clinics will be open daily for the first time in nearly four months.

The hospitals have been staffed by 30 per cent of their regular staff since March, while the clinics

reopened on a twice-weekly basis last month after being totally shut since March 2.

But it will take "many months" to untangle the mess in the medical system created by the bitter 118-day strike, hospital directors throughout the country agreed. Several of them cautioned that the damage, at least in some cases, can never be undone. "The whole system is shot to hell," one said. "Thousands of delayed operations, missed diagnoses, and a total lack of follow-up care portend a crisis that could continue for much longer than the strike lasted."

Some doctors began filtering back into their nearly empty wards and emergency rooms early yesterday morning, well ahead of the IMA's official announcement at 3 p.m. ending the strike.

Others waited until the hospital committees' decision to call off the hunger strike at 12:30. But it was clear that the doctors were eager to get back on the job and begin the massive task of repairing the damage, both physical and psychological, created by the strike.

The five public hospitals in Haifa, Afula and Nahariya were slowly returning to normal. Emergency wards were reopened and a steady stream of patients began to fill the empty beds.

Doctors at Rambam hospital reacted with relief and satisfaction. There was no cheering or clapping

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Kissinger calls for strategic understanding

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Former U.S. secretary of state Henry Kissinger last night urged the U.S. and Israel to use the current "honeymoon" period in their relations for reaching a deeper strategic understanding. Warning that the problems which had overshadowed these relations only recently might arise again, Kissinger said it was dangerous for ties between two countries which need each other so much to be influenced so often by "roller-coaster" ups and downs.

"Speaking at a dinner last night given in his honour by President Chaim Herzog at the president's residence in Jerusalem, Kissinger expressed his "deep sense of commitment to this country and its people, stressing that he feels a sense of responsibility towards Israel which is unique."

Pointing out that it was the first official dinner he gave in his capacity as president, Herzog told former secretary of state that he had "achieved a place in the history of Israel and of the Middle East by paving the way towards the historic developments which have led to the peace between Israel and Egypt."

Prior to the dinner, Kissinger met with the President's residence with Defence Minister Moshe Arens for a long private talk. The former Secretary of State had turned down an earlier invitation by Arens to meet him at the government offices compound in East Jerusalem.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Begin fills in Habib on partial pullback

By DAVID LANDAU

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Prime Minister Menachem Begin yesterday put the U.S. formally on notice, and at the same time assured the public at home that he is actively planning a partial pullback of the Israel Defence Forces in Lebanon. Senior officials indicated, though, that Begin will not present President Ronald Reagan with a *fait accompli*, but will put off a final decision until after his visit to Washington at the end of next month.

Begin took the opportunity of U.S. special envoy Philip Habib's presence here to deliver to the U.S.

the message that Israel is determined to go ahead with a "redeployment" to a more southern line in Lebanon.

He made sure the message registered with an increasingly anxious Israeli public by telling the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee that cabinet discussion of the redeployment will start this week. (Story below)

At the meeting with Habib, Defence Minister Moshe Arens told the U.S. diplomat that Israel envisions a phased, gradual withdrawal of its troops southwards to a new line.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

PM briefs Knesset panel on redeployment in Lebanon

By ASHER WALLFISH

Post Knesset Correspondent

Prime Minister Menachem Begin said yesterday that the cabinet might this week start discussing a limited redeployment of the Israel Defence Forces in Southern Lebanon.

Begin told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee that the IDF had already studied the redeployment issue.

The prime minister said this shortly after a meeting with U.S. envoy Philip Habib at which American reservations about the redeployment are believed to have been on the agenda.

Begin said the U.S. administration does not rule out an IDF redeployment under all circumstances. "We are discussing it with them in Jerusalem and in Washington. They want to have a thorough exchange of ideas about it. But we must come to a decision very soon in order to reduce casualties among our soldiers," he said.

He said the withdrawal would "not be very deep" so as not to affect the security of the northern border or of the IDF.

The prime minister said that the American evaluation of Syria's position on a military withdrawal from (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

'Relief and anger,' as bitter strike ends

By MARGERY GREENFELD

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — No champagne corks flew, nor was there much outward jubilation. But the relief was overwhelming as the Israel Medical Association's central committee formally announced yesterday afternoon that the doctors' 118-day

old strike was over.

The committee approved by a large majority — "so large that we didn't even bother to count the hands," one official said — the arbitration agreement worked out during the marathon talks that finished at 6 a.m. yesterday at the attorney-general's office.

Communist edge in Italy poll

ROME (AP). — Italy's long-dominant Christian Democrats, taking a beating at the polls, ran closely with the Communists in a surprising duel in national elections, early returns and projections showed yesterday.

With one-quarter of the vote counted in the senate races, the Christian Democrats had 32.3 per cent of the vote compared with 32.9 for the Communists, who have been the country's No. 2 party.

In another surprise, the Neo-Fascist party was also making gains.

The Doha polling and research firm said that the Communists would end up with 30.7 per cent of the vote in the senate, compared with 32.4 per cent for the Christian Democrats, the country's largest political party.

The Communists had 31.5 per cent of the vote in the senate in the last national elections in 1979 but have been losing ground since 1976. The Christian Democrats, who have led or dominated every post-war government, had 38.3 per cent in 1979. The Socialist Party vote was

running at just over 11 per cent "If these are the definitive results," commented Clemente Mastella, the media director of the Christian Democrats, "there will be problems to find a stable government for everyone."

Political commentators said that if the projections held up, a new coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists and small centrist parties would appear to be the only solution.

"I can only say that I have mixed feelings," one central committee member sighed after the vote. "It was a bitter strike, much longer than we expected. It caused untold damage to patients and to our relationship with them and with our employers. We paid a high price, and it's still not clear if we gained enough to make such suffering worthwhile."

IMA chairman Dr. Ram Ishai, looking exhausted but satisfied after his all-night negotiating session in Jerusalem, preferred to look ahead to the massive task facing doctors in the aftermath of the strike.

Expressing "regret and deep sorrow over the patients' suffering during the strike," Ishai called on all doctors to "make the maximum effort to get the medical system back on its feet again as soon as possible" and to restore the "mutual confidence" that has always characterized the doctor-patient

relationship in Israel.

"This strike has saddened us beyond measure and now is the time to work to the limit to restore, or even improve, the situation existing before the strike," he said.

More than 100 representatives of hospital strike committees throughout the country packed themselves into the small conference room at IMA headquarters in Tel Aviv to be briefed on the arbitration meeting and to vote on ending the strike.

The doctors, some of whom had just broken their hunger strikes, greeted each other with tired smiles, and hugs and pats on the back. "It was a long hard road," one pale-faced doctor told *The Jerusalem Post*. "But we did it and I can't tell you how glad I am that it's over."

The meeting was punctuated by loud shouting as the representatives (Continued on back page)

2 soldiers wounded in artillery exchange

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT

Post Defence Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Two soldiers were wounded yesterday during a two-hour tank and artillery exchange with Palestinian terrorists across the cease-fire lines north of Jebel Barukh in Lebanon, the Israel Defence Forces spokesman reported.

Although Israeli sources said the exchange was "local," the rightist Voice of Lebanon said the IDF pounded towns as far as 10 kilometres north of the cease-fire line.

The IDF spokesman emphatically denied this report.

The clash was the latest and most serious in a series of encounters in

that area during the past few days. Military sources told *The Jerusalem Post* that terrorists operating from Syrian-controlled territory had fired mortars and Katyusha shells.

According to the IDF spokesman, the soldiers were attacked with light arms fire at 2 p.m. while on foot patrol on Jebel Barukh's northern slopes about five kilometres northeast of Ein Zehalta.

One soldier was wounded in the leg.

Fire was also directed at a nearby IDF position, military sources said.

IDF tanks opened fire to try to rescue the ambushed patrol. The exchange escalated when the enemy started using artillery. Several shells fell near the patrol and the IDF

positions, when another soldier was wounded in the leg. The IDF artillery was called into action.

Fire lasted until 4:10 p.m., the sources said. Helicopters evacuated the two soldiers to Haifa's Rambam Hospital where their wounds were described as "light."

Reuters reported from Sidon yesterday Israeli troops allegedly rounded up 20 people and mounted a helicopter and infantry search of the bare hills east of Sidon.

The operation was said by local sources to have followed a hand grenade attack on an Israeli convoy yesterday in which two Israeli soldiers were wounded.

The Palestinian news agency (Continued on back page)

Conciliatory words heard in PLO leadership dispute

By DAVID BERNSTEIN

Post Middle East Affairs Reporter
and agencies

All parties to the current dispute in the Palestine Liberation Organization made conciliatory noises yesterday, indicating that the door was not closed to a resolution of the crisis that would leave Yasser Arafat at the head of the united Palestinian Liberation Organization.

Arafat — who was expelled from Syria on Friday after accusing the Syrians of siding with the rebel officers in his mainstream Fatah group — was quoted in Tunis as saying that despite the situation on the

ground in Lebanon, "it was and still is imperative that the Palestinians and the Syrians form a united front to face the Israeli threat."

Syria appeared to take a similar conciliatory line despite continuing personal attacks on Arafat in the official Syrian news media. The official Syrian news agency said the Syrian cabinet met to discuss the situation and stressed "Syria's permanent keenness on the unity of the Palestinian revolution."

And according to unconfirmed reports from Damascus last night, Syrian President Hafez Assad assured radical PLO leader George Habash yesterday that Arafat would "soon" be allowed to return to Syria.

Even the dissident Fatah officers who have been challenging Arafat's leadership since early last month appeared in a conciliatory mood.

Their leader, Col. Sa'id Musa (Abu Musa) said in an interview prominently displayed on the front pages of the Syrian press yesterday, that he and his fellow dissidents were committed to "democratic dialogue" and would abide by any decision taken by Fatah's General Congress to resolve the dispute.

Meanwhile, the two PLO leaders most instrumental in preventing Arafat's dispute with Syria from deteriorating into a serious rift in the organization, George Habash and Nayef Hawatma, continued to work yesterday to preserve the unity of the PLO under Arafat's continued leadership. A spokesman for Habash's radical Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) said in Damascus that the PLO leadership would probably meet under Arafat in Tunis in the coming days to examine ways of

ending the dispute.

Hawatma, who heads the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, told the Associated Press in Damascus yesterday that he still sees hope for a healing of the latest rift between Arafat and Syria, suggesting that this was part of "a vicious circle of action and reaction... that weakens both Syria and the PLO."

In east Lebanon's Bekaa Valley, an AP reporter found tensions to have subsided markedly in areas where Arafat loyalists and rebels fought last week. But Syrian troops maintained tight control of the Beirut-Damascus highway with checkpoints — some supported by tanks and other armour — every few hundred metres.

Arafat loyalists said they were unable to move in military vehicles but could travel unarmed.

Soviet Pentecostals off to Israel

MOSCOW (AP). — A family of 15 Pentecostals left the Soviet Union yesterday, exactly five years after five of them barged past Soviet guards to seek refuge in the U.S. Embassy. They had been struggling for 23 years to go to Israel.

Pyotr Vashchenko, 55, his wife Augustina, 54, their 12 children and daughter-in-law Ludmilla left Moscow Airport on a flight to Vienna where their oldest daughter, Lydia, 32, who was allowed to leave

the USSR for Israel in April, was waiting to join them on a journey to Israel.

Clutching one suitcase each and a copy of the Bible, the family spoke of their happiness and disbelief as they cleared customs in Moscow.

"We feel as if it is not really happening," said Lubov Vashchenko, Lydia's 30-year-old sister and one of three Vashchenko daughters who stayed in the embassy to escape

what they called religious persecution. "We're very happy and very grateful."

Lubov said the family heard on June 22 that they would be able to leave their Siberian hometown of Chernogorsk and join Lydia, who was allowed to immigrate to Israel on April 6.

The official Soviet news agency Tass announced on Sunday that the family had been granted permission to leave.

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	27.8.83	MIN.	MAX.	C	F
AMSTERDAM	11	52	21	70	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	12	54	21	70	Cloudy
BUENOS AIRES	4	39	17	63	Clear
CHICAGO	23	73	79	88	Rain
COPENHAGEN	13	55	21	70	Clear
FRANKFURT	15	59	25	77	Rain
GENEVA	17	63	26	79	Cloudy
HONG KONG	28	82	21	86	Cloudy
HONG KONG	28	82	21	86	Cloudy
JERUSALEM	2	28	15	59	Clear
LONDON	15	59	24	75	Clear
LYON	13	55	21	70	Cloudy
MADRID	13	55	21	70	Clear
MUNICH	12	54	17	63	Cloudy
NEW YORK	17	63	27	81	Clear
OSLO	7	45	16	61	Clear
PARIS	16	61	25	77	Cloudy
RUHLE (JANFUR)	17	63	24	75	Cloudy
SAD PAINU	11	52	18	64	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	13	55	17	63	Cloudy
TORONTO	19	65	18	64	Cloudy
TORONTO	19	65	18	64	Cloudy
VINNA	18	64	28	79	Cloudy
ZURICH	17	63	26	79	Cloudy

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THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	43	15-24	24
Golan	43	15-24	24
Nahariya	64	20-28	28
Salad	52	15-25	25
Hula Pori	—	21-27	27
Tiberias	—	22-33	33
Nazareth	42	20-29	29
Alula	—	20-29	29
Shimon	54	22-27	27
Tel Aviv	58	21-27	27
B-G Airport	60	20-28	28
Jericho	43	20-34	34
Gaza	69	21-27	27
Beer-sheva	46	21-29	29
Eilat	25	21-36	36

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Dr. Arno Penzias, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physics, was a guest yesterday of the Department of Physics at Bar-Ilan University. A delegation of deans of major law schools from the U.S. also visited the campus in Ramat Gan.

The Evelyn and Otto Stieber Observation Plaza was dedicated yesterday on the Hebrew University's Mount Scopus campus, in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Stieber of Florida and a large delegation of Florida Friends of the Hebrew University, who donated the plaza in honour of Mr. Stieber, state chairman of the Florida Friends, and his wife. University president Don Patinkin hosted a luncheon for the group.

President Chaim Herzog yesterday spoke before over 100 United Jewish Appeal leaders from the U.S. whom he received in Beit Haniassi. The president reported on progress in Project Renewal's programmes in Beit She'an, which he visited on Sunday.

Some 180 volunteers from the U.S. and France, who are working this summer in Israel Defence Forces emergency warehouses, yesterday toured Jerusalem.

ARRIVALS

Gerard Daniel, president, and Mrs. Ruth Daniel, for the 22nd International Convention of the World Union for Progressive Judaism, June 28-July 4, 1983 with 600 delegates from 24 countries.

Dr. Alfred Gottschalk, president of Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion, from Cincinnati, for the World Union Conference and Hebrew Union College academic convocation.

Hirschson new MK

Post Knesset Reporter
Avraham Hirschson, 41, pledged his allegiance yesterday as a new Knesset member from the Likud bloc in place of the late Simha Ehrlich.
Hirschson was born in Tel Mond. He is executive secretary of the National Working Youth, chairman of the settlement department of the National Workers Federation, and executive secretary of the La'am movement.

Sha'arayim lose appeal

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — The Football Association's high court yesterday rejected the appeal by Maccabi Sha'arayim against the verdict and sentence imposed on the club last week by the association's disciplinary committee.
The club was found guilty of beating Maccabi Hadera by means of bribery, and thus gaining promotion to the second league. The committee voided the match and promotion, imposed a heavy fine and penalized Sha'arayim five points next season.

HOME NEWS

Begin cancels 2 talks before Diaspora Jews

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Prime Minister Menachem Begin has cancelled two scheduled appearances before Diaspora Jews this week. This is the third such cancellation in a week, following his decision not to appear last Thursday at the closing session of the Jewish Agency Assembly in Jerusalem.

A senior aide to the prime minister said he will not appear on Wednesday night before United Jewish Appeal leaders, and on Thursday night before the international convention of the (Reform) World Union for Progressive Judaism because he has a busy schedule this week.

Rabbi Richard Hirsch of the WUPJ, who invited Begin last August to speak, was informed on Sunday that the premier would not attend because on Thursday he will be in consultations with U.S. envoys Philip Habib and Morris Draper.

The UJA was also informed earlier this week of Begin's cancellation.

Both organizations had counted on assurances from Begin's aides that he would speak and printed the prime minister's name in their programmes.

The prime minister had been scheduled to speak at the agency assembly, but he decided to boycott the meeting at the last minute when Diaspora Jewish leaders tried to veto two Herut men for agency posts.

An aide to the premier told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that this week's cancellations have nothing to do with the motives behind last week's turnaround.

Reform representatives have asked Defence Minister Moshe Arens to address their assembly instead.

Sarah Honig adds:
In Tel Aviv Herut sources told *The Post* yesterday that they would like Begin to appear more often before party forums and the general public.

Such appearances, they said, will improve the Likud's standing in public opinion. "We are losing the opinion war by default. The opposition fires relentlessly and indiscriminately and irresponsibly, while our leaders ask us to exercise self-restraint," they complained.

But these sources also admitted there has to be a list of priorities. "Begin already has an incredible workload. He puts in 16 to 18 hours a day. If it is a matter of choosing between affairs of state and making public appearances, then the choice is clear," they said.

Holocaust memorial in London

By HYAM CORNEY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — After almost 40 years, London has a public memorial to the victims of the Holocaust. In the centre of a landscaped garden in Hyde Park is a stone bearing an inscription in Hebrew and English from the Book of Lamentations.

The memorial garden was officially dedicated yesterday by Patrick Jenkin, secretary of state for the environment on behalf of the government. Present were several Holocaust survivors.

The garden has been established at the initiative of the Board of Deputies of British Jews. Its president, Greville Jenner, MP, said at the ceremony that the aim of the memorial was "to commemorate one of the world's most epic evils and to restate our determination that no such tragedy will ever happen again."

Jenkin said that while it was the Jews of Europe who had been the most numerous victims of the Holocaust, countless non-Jews had also perished and it was "therefore appropriate that this garden commemorates the victims of all faiths."

10,000 Soviet Jews living in Austria

TEL AVIV. — There are some 10,000 Soviet Jews, including some who have been to Israel and left, living in Austria today, according to the president of Agudat Yisrael in Austria, Rabbi Eliezer Schreiber.

Schreiber said that the responsibility for them had fallen on Austria's Jewish community. He suggested that part of the sum being paid in war reparations by the

Austrian government be used to help them. Austria will pay its Jewish community a total of "400,000 in reparations this year," he said.

Schreiber said that until two years ago, Austrian law forbade the establishment of more than one Jewish community per city. The law, which dated back to 1890, was finally revoked by the Austrian Supreme Court.

American on bike killed in capital

A 28-year-old American, John Michael Ellis, was killed yesterday when the bicycle on which he was riding was struck by a car on Derech Hebron in Jerusalem.

Also yesterday, three soldiers of the four killed on Sunday in a traffic accident on the Ashkelon-Gaza highway were buried with full military honours.

Osniat Meir, 29, was buried in

Eilat. Yoel Cohen, 23, and Michael Gilzner, 20, were buried in Ashkelon.

An investigation found that the accident occurred when Cohen, who was driving the car, was passing a line of cars backed up for a security check. A truck coming in the opposite direction struck the car head-on. (Itim)

KISSINGER

(Continued from Page One)

Explaining his decision, Kissinger said that although he believes in a united Jerusalem he did not feel it right to meet with the defence minister in East Jerusalem while U.S. special envoy Philip Habib was here on an official mission.

Kissinger arrived yesterday morning by private plane from Istanbul in the company of a prominent New York businessman of Turkish origin, Ahmed Ertegun. He was accompanied by his wife Nancy and his 23-year-old son David. He first met over lunch yesterday with former foreign minister Abba Eban.

Last night's dinner guests at the President's residence included Arens, Labour Party Chairman Shimon Peres, Eban Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Meir, Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee Chairman Eliahu Ben-Elissar, U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis and author Amos Oz.

Kissinger arrived in Israel yesterday and will address meetings at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv University.

India flash floods

935 dead, missing in

NEW DELHI (AP). — At least 935 people were reported dead or missing in the flash floods in western India's Saurashtra region as Prime Minister Indira Gandhi toured the flood-swept areas yesterday in an air force helicopter.

Ministers recommend renovating refugee camps

TEL AVIV (Itim). — The Ministerial Committee on Refugee Affairs, headed by Minister-Without-Portfolio Mordechai Ben-Porat, yesterday decided to recommend to the cabinet that it implement an immediate comprehensive programme to rehabilitate refugee camps in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza District, Israel TV reported last night.

Most of the camps, which house between 300,000 and 500,000 people, would be renovated in their existing locations, without requiring their residents to move. Other camps would be rebuilt in nearby locations, as already done in the Gaza Strip.

The Israeli sources said there was no outright opposition from Habib to the Israeli talk of a partial pull-back. At the same time, there was plainly no great enthusiasm. The envoy was particularly unenthusiastic over the idea of the U.S. administration asking Congress to increase the U.S. Marines detachment in the Multi-national Force and to send the American troops into areas vacated by the IDF.

The Israeli sources said Habib was markedly more pessimistic than in the past about the prospect of Syria eventually cooperating in an overall withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. He spoke of the time factor as an element militating against Syrian moderation.

Habib, accompanied by diplomats Morris Draper and Richard Fairbanks, flew on later to Saudi Arabia in a renewed U.S. bid to enlist Arab pressure on the Syrians to withdraw from Lebanon. He is expected back in Jerusalem later in the week.

It was not yet known yesterday whether Draper and/or Fairbanks will visit Damascus (Habib is not welcome there) to try a more direct approach with the Syrians. Lower-level U.S.-Syrian contacts have been held recently, but they have been inconclusive. (Camille Chammoun, a former Lebanese president, told an IDF Radio reporter in Beirut that Fairbanks will leave for

Jerusalem woman gets \$10,000 reward

A Jerusalem woman was yesterday given a \$10,000 reward for discovering a bomb near the Old City's Citadel earlier this month.

Aliza Bronski got the reward from Mayor Teddy Kolek and the Apples of Gold Christian foundation, which supplied half the sum. The municipality donated the other half.

The large-bomb Bronski found on June 4 could have caused tremendous damage if it had exploded, police said.



Doctors at Ichilov Hospital in Tel Aviv break their fast yesterday. (IPPA)

MDs AGREEMENT

(Continued from Page One)

some dismay at the Treasury. The ministry failed to gain acceptance for the 0.3 cheque tax it proposed last month, and with strong opposition already to the proposed IS200 fee, officials are becoming worried about how they are to raise the money to cover their increased expenditure.

The Treasury is said to be concerned about the effect the doctors' agreement will have on other groups within the public sector. With the doctors wage increases expected to reach the 60 per cent figure — well in excess of the 22 per cent national framework wage agreement — the Treasury fears other public sector workers will demand similar pay increases.

Still to be decided is the length of the doctors' working week. The IMA is demanding a 36-hour week, while the employers are offering a 40-hour week. The Treasury has estimated that if the IMA demand is accepted, it will cost a further IS5b. per fiscal year.

The arbitrators have to decide on supplementary payments not covered by the agreement, such as telephone, automobile and professional literature allowances.

Also to be resolved is the final

scheduling for the implementation of the payments outlined in the agreement. IMA sources told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that if the implementation is spread over three years, as the Treasury is demanding, the doctors' real increases would work out to only 35 per cent, due to erosion by inflation.

Treasury Budget Director Ya'acov Gadish has instructed other ministries that they must take into account a cut in their budgets when planning next year's projects, in the wake of the doctors' agreement.

In a directive sent to the ministries' accountants yesterday, Gadish says the state of the economy necessitates a 3 per cent cut in their labour force and in the corresponding wage budget.

In addition, Gadish demands that the ministries prepare a list of projects which will be cancelled and a list of other projects to be cut by 10 per cent in real terms, warning that the ministries must prepare to face a real decrease in activities during fiscal 1984.

The ministries will not have much time to make their calculations and decisions. The Treasury directive states that they must give their answers no later than August 10, or 45 days from today.

RECUPERATE

(Continued from Page One)

in the corridors or outside the emergency ward where many of the fasting physicians had spent the past eight days.

Professor Moshe Eidelman, who led the Rambam hunger strikers, said it would take another 48 hours before the hospital was fully back to normal. "The doctors are very keen; to return to work and their morale is high," he said. "In addition the relationship between the physicians, nurses, staff and the management is

very good and this will help smooth the way to a full resumption of normal functions."

In Safad, the hospital was reported to be functioning normally. A reinforced complement of doctors was getting ready to care for patients returning to the hospital.

Doctors at Beer-sheva's Soroka Hospital also ended their strike and announced readiness to return to work.

BEGIN ON PULLBACK

(Continued from Page One)

There was no specific commitment as to where that line will be. Many observers expect it to run along the A'awi River, which meets the sea just north of Sidon.

Begin stressed Israel's security interests and Habib, according to Israeli sources, said he understands that Israel must act in accordance with its security interests as it perceives them.

The Israeli sources said there was no outright opposition from Habib to the Israeli talk of a partial pull-back. At the same time, there was plainly no great enthusiasm. The envoy was particularly unenthusiastic over the idea of the U.S. administration asking Congress to increase the U.S. Marines detachment in the Multi-national Force and to send the American troops into areas vacated by the IDF.

The Israeli sources said Habib was markedly more pessimistic than in the past about the prospect of Syria eventually cooperating in an overall withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. He spoke of the time factor as an element militating against Syrian moderation.

Habib, accompanied by diplomats Morris Draper and Richard Fairbanks, flew on later to Saudi Arabia in a renewed U.S. bid to enlist Arab pressure on the Syrians to withdraw from Lebanon. He is expected back in Jerusalem later in the week.

It was not yet known yesterday whether Draper and/or Fairbanks will visit Damascus (Habib is not welcome there) to try a more direct approach with the Syrians. Lower-level U.S.-Syrian contacts have been held recently, but they have been inconclusive. (Camille Chammoun, a former Lebanese president, told an IDF Radio reporter in Beirut that Fairbanks will leave for

Damascus in the next few days for talks with Assad.)

The general pessimism regarding Syria was not echoed by another high-ranking American visitor in Jerusalem yesterday, former secretary of state Henry Kissinger. After a chat with Begin in the Knesset, Kissinger told newsmen that in the past the Syrians had put forward "strong positions" only to moderate them in subsequent negotiations. His own past experience with Assad "might no longer be relevant," Kissinger said modestly. But he "wouldn't exclude" the possibility of a softening of the Syrian stance once again.

He expressed his "high regard for Assad's intelligence and for Syrian nationalism."

On the idea of expanding the U.S. Marine contingent, Kissinger said this could be "extremely controversial... It will be very difficult to convince the Congress that American troops should go to places that the Israeli government considers too dangerous."

Kissinger said he found Begin "in excellent shape." Participants in the earlier meeting with Habib also reported that Begin conducted the discussion with authority and verve.

Some key Israeli sources are now inclined to believe that the Lebanon problem may ultimately be resolved within a broader big power trade-off linked to the missiles dispute in Europe.

These observers look to Soviet influence on the Syrians as a vital factor that could eventually lead to an overall withdrawal from Lebanon. If the Soviets decide in the months ahead to negotiate over medium-range missiles in Europe (before the U.S. deploys the cruise and Pershing by the year's end) Moscow will want a decrease of tension in a nearby flashpoint — Lebanon.

PM BRIEFS

(Continued from Page One)

Lebanon was "approaching the Israeli evaluation," he said. "Syria does not intend to quit Lebanon. Israel always said that Syria had no intention of pulling out. Hitherto the Americans genuinely hoped and believed they could persuade Syria to get out," and Washington does not depend on whether the IDF stays in place or redeployes," he said.

Begin said the reason Lebanon had not yet exchanged instruments of ratification with Israel relating to the security agreement might well be Lebanese apprehension over the possible Syrian reaction.

In the committee discussion following, Labour's Haim Bar-Lev said that all the prisoners in the An-

sar detention camp in Southern Lebanon should be freed except a hard core of between 500-700 men "who are important to the PLO and who should be held till they are exchanged for our own men in Arab hands."

Bar-Lev warned: "The concentration of such large numbers in such a restricted area is fraught with tremendous risks and we should not drag our heels till the danger is right upon us."

Ehud Olmert (Likud-La'am) forced Victor Shemtov (Alignment-Mapam) to apologise to him for having unjustifiably accused Olmert of lying about his Israel TV interview just before the Mapam convention vote on the continuation of the Alignment with Labour.

Liberia would consider renewed ties with Israel

By LEON HADAR
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK. — Liberia will "give due consideration to the establishment of relations with Israel," the World Jewish Congress reported yesterday.

According to Radio Monrovia, Samuel Doe, the commander-in-chief has said he is seeking the agreement of the People's Redemption Council to open talks with Israel to "determine the role Liberia can play in helping to establish genuine peace in the Middle East."

He indicated that with such a mandate he is prepared to talk to Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Doe stressed that Liberia firmly believes in the settlement of disputes around the conference table and noted that while Liberia remains committed to the Arab cause, in his view "the settlement in Lebanon, the return of all Arab lands and the Palestinian question will be more fruitfully resolved through negotiations."

Doe said that in the 10 years since Liberia and other countries severed relations with Israel, in accordance with the decision of the Organization of African Unity, progress toward achievement of peace in the Middle East has not been satisfactory. "This is because we avoided direct talks with Israel," he said.

Hebron 'closure' order lifted

By DAVID RICHARDSON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The military government last night lifted the "closure" it had imposed on parts of central Hebron following a grenade attack over two weeks ago on a building occupied by Jewish settlers.

There were no injuries or damage when what was apparently a homemade grenade was thrown at the building known as Beit Romano. The "closure" — a relaxed form of curfew enforced by the army — effectively closed the Hebron central bus station and split the city, forcing traffic into narrow side streets.

Beit Romano was originally owned and occupied by Jews until the 1929 pogrom. It served until two years ago as a local Arab girls' school. Then the army seized the building and eventually handed it over to Jewish settlers, following an attack on a Jewish resident of Kiryat Arba in the Hebron market.

The settlers are claiming the area of the bus station as part of a master plan to link the revived Jewish quarter around the Avraham Avinu synagogue and the refurbished Jewish-owned buildings around Beit Hadassah.

Rabbi Moshe Levinger and other settler leaders are still encamped in the compound of the local military government, where they are demanding the dismissal of Hebron Mayor Mustafa Natshé, whom they allege is the local "PLO agent" and thus responsible for violent attacks on Jewish settlers in the area.

Two Christians said killed by Druse

BEIRUT (Reuters). — Lebanon's right-wing Phalangist radio said Druze militiamen killed two Christians and kidnapped three at a roadblock east of Beirut yesterday.

No confirmation of the report was available, but security sources reported increased tension in the area after the rival factions fought a heavy overnight artillery battle audible throughout Beirut.

Several shells fired from outside the city crashed into the mainly Christian suburbs of East Beirut, causing heavy damage and injuring at least one person, security sources said.

The Phalangist radio said the killings and kidnappings yesterday took place on the road to Salima, a hill village once inhabited by a mixed population but now dominated by Druse.

Over 460 people have died since the mountain war began last year between the "Lebanese Forces," Christian militia and the Druse "Progressive Socialist Party" paramilitaries, security sources estimate.

The leftist Beirut daily *Al-Safir* estimated that nearly 700 people have been kidnapped.

Lebanese hold nine in U.S. envoy's murder

BEIRUT (AP). — Police have arrested nine Lebanese leftists and Palestinians on charges of staging the 1976 kidnap-murder of U.S. ambassador Francis Meloy, his economic counsellor Robert Waring and their Lebanese driver, the Central News Agency reported yesterday.

The privately owned agency said the suspects confessed they carried out the abduction and killing of

Meloy, Waring and their driver, orders from the Marxist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP).

The agency said the nine belonged to an extremist group called the Arab Socialist Action Committee, which was controlled by George Habash's PFLP, one of the eight factions in the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

U.S. won't relax efforts on Lebanon

BEIRUT (AP). — President Ronald Reagan yesterday pledged that the U.S. would maintain its efforts to ensure the withdrawal of all foreign armies from Lebanon, Lebanon's state television reported.

The station said Reagan made the pledge in a cable to Lebanese President Amin Jemayel, saying: "The United States stands firmly on Lebanon's side."

"We shall not relax our efforts to complete the withdrawal of all foreign armies from Lebanon," Reagan was quoted as saying in the telegram.

Mubarak: Israel only winner from PLO rift

CAIRO (AP). — President Hosni Mubarak was quoted yesterday as saying the present split between Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat and some PLO terrorists is "painful and sorrowful" and warned that only Israel could gain from the collapse of the organization.

Egypt's state radio quoted Mubarak as saying: "I hope Syria has no part in the breaking of the organization. No one but Israel will benefit from this."

Arafat was booed out of Syria last Friday after he accused the Syrian government of aiding the rebels and ambushing his loyal troops.

UNRWA asks for \$13 million in funds

Supporters rally around Aridor

By SARAH HONIG
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Finance Minister Yoram Aridor yesterday was the recipient of many telephone and telegram messages of support from his Herut followers. They all beseeched him not to resign following the cabinet's decision to appoint an arbitrator to end the doctors' dispute.

That Aridor remain also seems to be the wish within the cabinet, in order to avoid new power struggles. Aridor deliberately kept silent, and despite assurances by his aides that he is not considering resigning "at this juncture," the finance minister managed to make the coalition nervous and jittery.

Specific messages came from Health Minister Eliezer Shostak, who had been at loggerheads with Aridor during the doctors' dispute, and from deputy Prime Minister David Levy, who was upset at being mentioned as a possible successor to Aridor in the Treasury.

Shostak said it was his "fervent hope that Aridor would continue to serve this country as the able finance minister that he is for many

more years to come." Levy, who only recently made up with Aridor after a period of antagonism inside Herut, said that "I hope it was not sources close to Aridor who spread these groundless and senseless stories."

Sources close to Aridor immediately denied they had any hand in the "rumour-mongering about possible successors to Aridor."

The Jerusalem Post learned that the stories did not in fact come from either Aridor or Levy circles, but from individual Likud members who do not carry much weight with the party.

Herut sources predicted that Aridor is "too much of a political animal" to give in at this point and resign: If he did so, he would end his political career.

Aridor, who is the chairman of the Herut secretariat, is deeply embroiled in Herut politics and has many supporters in the Central Committee.

He is also being dissuaded from such a move by fellow cabinet members, who fear that a vacant finance portfolio, along with the vacancy at the top of the Liberal

Party following the death of Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich, would have an extremely destabilizing effect on the government. His resignation would not only set off a battle in Herut for his portfolio, but would also considerably intensify the already bitter struggle in the Liberal Party.

The antagonistic groups in that strife-torn party would not only go after Ehrlich's leadership posts but also after the Finance Ministry. The results of Liberal infighting in such an eventuality could be disastrous for the Likud and the coalition.

Statements attributed to Aridor yesterday — to the effect that he considers the decision to seek arbitration on the doctors' strike capitulation not by the Treasury but by the government — are seen as indicating his line of argument for the coming weeks. Aridor is likely to blame any lack of success in his economic policy on the failure of the government to give him ample backing. He is likely to stay on, maintaining that his departure would not save the economy and would make efforts to put it on the right course even more difficult.

Rival Liberals seek way to get Doron into cabinet

By SARAH HONIG
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The likelihood that Sarah Doron will soon be sworn in as the sixth Liberal Cabinet minister improved yesterday after the faction of Energy Minister Yitzhak Moda'i indicated it might lift its veto of her appointment under certain conditions.

The Moda'i faction may back Doron if its rival factions in the Liberal Party support the appointment of Deputy Agriculture Minister Pessah Grupper as agriculture minister, to succeed the late Simha Ehrlich.

The Moda'i faction has maintained until now that Doron and Grupper should enter the Cabinet at the same time.

The faction is reported ready to forgo linking the two appointments. It will agree to Doron entering the Cabinet soon if the rest of the Liberal Party undertakes informally not to block Grupper. The Moda'i faction's concession is recognition of the party's determination to get

Doron into the Cabinet — as minister without portfolio — because the party approved the appointment before Ehrlich's death. The faction was taken aback by threats from rivals to block Grupper. The faction of Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir, to which Doron belongs, has proposed that Moda'i be made agriculture minister, that Sharir get his energy portfolio, that Doron become tourism minister and that Grupper enter the cabinet without portfolio.

Infighting over who should deliver the eulogy for Ehrlich in the Knesset yesterday is a symptom of the rivalry which permeates the party. Each faction yesterday demanded for itself the limelight and prestige connected with the eulogy. For a while, Prime Minister Menachem Begin considered having no Liberal at all speak. As a compromise, less controversial Liberals — like Knesset Speaker Menahem Savidor and Justice Minister Moshe Nissim — were allowed to speak.

'Settling of accounts' in Mapam

By SARAH HONIG
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The victorious pro-Alignment forces in Mapam are nominating former Kibbutz Ha'arti secretary-general Nathan Peled to replace Victor Shemtov as party secretary-general.

They are seeking the ouster of many others in the leadership who failed last weekend in their bid to have the party convention approve the termination of the Alignment.

The time for political settling of accounts has come, Mapam insiders told The Jerusalem Post. They said the party faces a possible split. On the one hand, the pro-Alignment forces will seek to capitalize on their victory and strengthen their power by purging their opponents from top party posts. On the other hand, Mapam members know that nearly half the convention delegates voted for the proposal to disband the Alignment.

Shemtov has announced he will not seek the post of secretary-general again following the defeat of his proposal at the convention.

Alignment scores point, but only for while

Post Economic Reporter

Alignment members in the Knesset Finance Committee took advantage of the absence of coalition members yesterday and rejected a bill to put a 1 per cent tax on foreign currency purchases.

But the rejection is an empty gesture because the coalition has already asked for a re-vote which Knesset rules permit.

The foreign currency purchase tax was introduced several months ago to finance aid to exporters. It was imposed by means of regulations issued by Finance Minister Yoram Aridor.

These regulations expire next month and the Treasury wants them converted into law.

Akim athletes in special Olympics

By CAROL COOK
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Eight young Israeli athletes will participate in the Olympic Games for the Handicapped to be held in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, July 12-18.

Akim, the Israel association for the Rehabilitation of the mentally retarded, announced that four boys and four girls, ages 16 to 22, would participate in six track and field events.

This is the second time Israeli athletes have participated in the special Olympics sponsored by the Kennedy Foundation. Some 4,000 athletes from 30 countries will take part.

An Akim spokesman said yesterday that volunteer organizations are taking on increasing responsibility in the field of services to the handicapped because of government budget cuts for social welfare. He urged volunteer groups to lobby for adequate public funding in the fields of health and education.

Palestinian culture week opens today

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A week devoted to Palestinian culture will open tonight at Neve Zedek in Tel Aviv with a performance of *Thousand and One Nights of a Stone-Thrower* and an art exhibit of the works of Silman Mansour, Nabil Anani and Hagot Katanyan.

There also will be an exhibit of books and magazines published on the West Bank.

A 'noisy' truck

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — A driving student got an unusual lesson yesterday when he heard "a strange noise" while on a truck-driving lesson in the Bat Galim quarter.

His teacher stopped the truck and on examination found a hand grenade tied to its underside. A police sapper removed the grenade.



A priest identifies some of the objects stolen from the monastery of Dlr Hajlad near Jericho and recovered by police. Among the objects, valued at \$700,000, are icons and silver candelabra. (IPPA)

Reform predict aliya drop if Law of Return altered

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A severe drop in immigration by non-Orthodox Jews would result if the Knesset limited the Law of Return to include only those born Jewish or converted by an Orthodox rabbi, according to Gerard Daniel, president of the World Union for Progressive Judaism.

Daniel, the lay leader of the Reform organization, told a press conference in Jerusalem yesterday that, since intermarriage is so high in the Diaspora, relatively large numbers of would-be olim in the future will be the products of mixed marriages. If the change in the Law of Return advocated by Agudat Yisrael is passed, "Israel will have to write off many candidates for aliya," he said.

Daniel, whose organization claims to have 1.3 million members in 27 countries (most in the U.S.), denounced the recent trend in Israel to base extreme political

views on Messianic and religious precepts.

Daniel is to convene the 22nd international conference of the WUPJ in Jerusalem this week, to include 600 delegates from around the world. He said that despite "discrimination" against the Reform movement by the religious establishment in Israel, his organization decided to hold its conference here for the third time, "because of our commitment to Israel, Zionism and unity between the Jews of Israel and the Diaspora."

The opening session is to be held tonight at the Jerusalem Hilton, with greetings by Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek, and an address by Rabbi Richard Hirsch, executive director of the WUPJ. The delegates are to meet with President Chaim Herzog, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, former president Yitzhak Navon and MK Abba Eban.

Knesset in tribute to Simha Ehrlich

Post Knesset Reporter

Simha Ehrlich's greatness lay in his simplicity, Knesset Speaker Menahem Savidor said at the opening of yesterday's session marking the end of the *shiva* of the late deputy prime minister.

Opposition leader Shimon Peres

said that Ehrlich had regarded himself, as every public figure should regard himself, as the servant of the many — friends and adversaries alike. Even when it was difficult to agree with him, it was not difficult to understand his motives.

Sixth Fleet ship on Haifa visit

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — An American Sixth Fleet supply and ammunition ship, the USS Butte, arrived yesterday morning for a four-day visit.

The ship arrived from Beirut where she had replenished the American ships backing up the U.S. Marines of the Multi-National Force.

The 375 members of the Butte's crew will be guests of the Israeli Navy.

The ship's CO, Commander Bill Madison, accompanied by the assistant U.S. naval attaché, Cmdr. Ronald Wilcox, paid a courtesy call at the Town Hall during the morning. They were greeted by city executive member Aharon Shapira.

Proposed bill would ban protests at residences

By ASHER WALLFISH
Post Knesset Correspondent

The coalition will sponsor a private member's bill to prohibit all demonstrations outside all private residences and restrict them to public locations outside government buildings or the Knesset.

This decision emerged at yesterday's meeting of the coalition executive. After one of those present mentioned that a request for an urgent debate on such demonstrations by Haim Druckman (Matsad) had been denied, Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Meir (National Religious Party) said the proposal was best enshrined in special legislation.

Likud chairman Sara Doron warmly espoused Ben-Meir's

proposal. (The NRP and the one-man Matsad faction have been in competition since Druckman bolted the NRP in spring.) The coalition executive also agreed to rush through a private member's bill for compulsory arbitration in labour disputes in certain vital occupations, which will be listed in the body of the bill.

Several members of the coalition executive said the clash in the cabinet between Finance Minister Yoram Aridor and Health Minister Eliezer Shostak had been detrimental to the coalition's image and to the public's welfare alike. The clash could have been avoided, they said, if the dispute had been referred to arbitration by law.

Hammer: Schools to put emphasis on 'Jewish unity'

By ARYEH RUBINSTEIN
Post Knesset Reporter

Jewish unity will henceforth head the list of values that the schools will try to foster, Education and Culture Minister Ze'evulun Hammer told the Knesset yesterday.

Reporting on his ministry's activities, Hammer said that it took a decision to that effect following the eruption of serious tensions in Israel society in the past year.

He said that in the framework of a special syllabus on *Living Together*, pupils and teachers will consider the ways of increasing unity and mutual understanding.

In addition to that programme, Hammer said, there will be an intensification of activities aimed at improving the relations between pupils from kibbutzim and those from development towns; between religious and non-religious; between Jews, Arabs and Druse; and between the members of different youth movements. Hammer also said that the ministry has already implemented about half of the Etzioni Commission's recommendations on improving teachers' pay and working conditions. In the negotiations now in progress, the ministry has presented a com-

prehensive proposal to complete the implementation of the report, which would involve a cost of IS16 billion over a five-year period.

The proposal deals with teachers' training and advanced study, improving the teachers' physical conditions, and closing the remaining gap between teachers' actual salaries and those recommended by the Etzioni Commission.

Following are some of the points made in the debate:

Ora Namir (Alignment): Forty per cent of elementary school graduates are not up to standard, and the ministry is doing little to cope with the problem.

Micha Reiser (Likud-Herut): Micro-computers have been introduced in the schools, but the ministry has failed to define the needs and the priorities.

Muhammed Wadat (Alignment-Mapam): The school system in the Arab sector suffers from a serious shortage of classrooms, laboratories, inspectors, and psychological counselling stations.

Shulamit Aloni (Alignment-CRM): State investment per pupil in state schools is IS8,875, while in the independent school system of Agudat Yisrael it is IS15,603.

20 MKs, ministers being probed by police: Katz-Oz

By ASHER WALLFISH
Post Knesset Correspondent

Labour MK Avraham Katz-Oz said yesterday the police are either investigating or completing files on some 15 Knesset Members and on five ministers.

Katz-Oz dropped this bombshell, for which he offered no corroborative facts, in order to argue against the proposal to form a "Knesset Members Ethics Committee," which could reprimand MKs, for improper behaviour and even make public the names of miscreants.

Katz-Oz spoke at the Alignment faction, which was up in arms against a series of proposals on ethical behaviour presented to the House Committee by Justice Minister Moshe Nissim. The committee is to begin voting on the Nissim proposals Monday.

Faction chairman Moshe Shahal,

whose name has been frequently cited in arguments about the need for a code of ethics since he is also a practising lawyer, persuaded the faction to draft a set of counter-proposals to those of Nissim shortly and to agree that the vote be subject to party discipline, not left to the conscience of each Alignment MK.

Labour leader Shimon Peres said the capital declaration by each MK, proposed by Nissim, should be made a matter of public record, and not left in the files of the state comptroller, as Nissim suggested.

Nissim's other proposals included a ban on MKs representing their clients in any Knesset body and a ban on MKs representing clients before any state authority.

House Committee chairman Eitan Livni said in the committee session that "some MKs are still trying to block proposals for a code of ethical behaviour in the Knesset."

One man with three different names

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A man suspected of being a sophisticated confidence trickster, who used different identities to buy some IS1 million worth of goods with forged cheques, was arrested before dawn yesterday in his Ramat Gan apartment.

The man, a 27-year-old computer programmer, is suspected of buying stereo systems, cameras, video and television sets and other household goods with forged cheques from three bank accounts he opened in the names of "Yoram Tzanz," "Michael Hartzfeld," and "Moshe Birkenfeld." Other goods of an estimated 200 purchases were paid for

with bank drafts typed on a stolen typewriter and endorsed with a stamp stolen from Bank Leumi.

Police efforts to track down a suspected forger named Yoram Tzanz founded over the past year after the suspect switched to his two other identities, complete with false identity cards. The suspect altered his appearance to match his new identities.

When fraud squad detectives finally tracked the man down, they found several items apparently bought with false cheques, a Bank Leumi stamp and an identity card in the name of Michael Hartzfeld. The suspect is thought to have sold the rest of the merchandise.

Burglar makes heist in 5-star hotel

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HERZLIYA. — A burglar broke into five rooms at the five-star Dan Accadia hotel last Friday, robbing at least four guests of jewelry and money reportedly totalling tens of thousands of dollars. Among those robbed were a National Broadcasting Company (NBC) television producer, the owners of a well-known Israeli fashion house, and a Danish tourist.

Some guests complained to the hotel front desk before the robbery that their doors did not lock properly. According to NBC producer Suzette Knittle, nothing had been

done to fix the locks. Moreover, the hotel security man said he knew some of the locks did not work properly.

Knittle said she was robbed of her flight ticket, passport, jewelry and cash worth altogether some \$20,000. She said the hotel management was evading responsibility for the theft.

Hotel manager Yoram Gordon said the losses were the guests' responsibility, since they were told to place all valuables in the hotel safe, as is customary in hotels all over the world.

"But these were mainly my everyday effects which were stolen and I was in the room with them," Knittle said.

Ex-aviatrix wants to be Haifa mayor

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Yael Rom, the Air Force's first woman pilot, is running for mayor. She told a press conference yesterday she will be the candidate "of my party, Herut, or an independent," if she can't get the Likud nomination.

Her announcement, backed by two of Herut's four city councillors and three other local party leaders,

amounts to a split in Herut's Haifa branch.

She made an unsuccessful bid for the nomination last year.

The 50-year-old mother of three — she is the wife of Likud MK Yosef Rom — served in the Air Force from 1951 to 1961 and flew paratroopers into battle during the Sinai campaign. She said she was the only Likud candidate able to break three decades of Alignment rule in the city.

Dental care meeting in Jerusalem July 6

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Israelis have twice as many bad teeth as people in any other western industrialized countries, Prof. Yair Sharav, dean of the Faculty of Dental Medicine at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, yesterday told a press conference.

He placed the blame on the lack of dentists, the failure to fluoridate the water (except in Jerusalem) and, "above all, the fact that the average Israeli doesn't know how to take

care of his teeth and gums."

He was speaking in advance of the First International Symposium on Dental Care, which is to open in Jerusalem on July 1. The Symposium will honour the late Prof. Ivo Sciaky, who with the help of the Alpha Omega dental fraternity founded the faculty 30 years ago.

The faculty has graduated 652 dentists since it was founded, or about 25 per cent of the country's 2,200 practising dentists, plus nearly 600 dental practitioners.

Ceausescu sends greetings to Herzog

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A Rumanian Politburo member who is close to President Nicolae Ceausescu yesterday brought personal greetings to President Chaim Herzog.

Ion Koman, who is a member of the Communist Party Central Committee in Rumania and a former defence minister, was received by Herzog in Beit Hanassi. Ceausescu said in his message that peace is a central Rumanian concern. He wished Herzog success as president.

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"SHALOM!" "SHALOM!" "How's everything?" "Great!" "How's everything?" "Terrific!" "Shalom! Shalom!" "Oh, great to see you too! How's everything?" "Terrific! And how are you?"

This dialogue, delivered in a series of nasal squeaks, male and female, has been heard on the radio recently as an advertisement for a soft drink. I think it's enough to put anybody off social intercourse for a long time.

But it has elicited no public outcry, in contrast to the no-brassiere grapefruit show on TV, surely one of the most talked-about commercials in the history of modern, or soft-sell, Israel.

All this means is that most people don't mind having their intelligence insulted, or the nature of their social life, whereas, the moment talk gets around to brassieres, everybody's galvanized. This is only natural, because most people spend much of their lives hoping to be some sort of sex symbol in some department or other. This is why some women do

wear brassieres and some don't; though to be sure sometimes the ones who do look as though they don't, and vice versa.

THE GRAPEFRUIT mishap, which of course had to do with using sex as a merchandising device, may have had some little effect on subsequent commercials, though I don't know how much this has contributed to the national welfare. In a radio advertisement for a cleaning product (one never remembers the name, only the dim-witted dialogue) based on a question-and-answer programme, a dim-witted woman asked a dim-witted question, and irritated the suave male master-of-ceremonies. It seems to have been re-issued, with the woman sounding much brighter and more like a possible sex-symbol.

Even-handedness has also brought us a male voice crooning sexily about butter, and sounding as though it belongs either to a psychopath or a creep. But he is no doubt handsome. Perhaps it's the

same handsome actor who chats with goodness-knows-whom about how he adores to pamper himself after his shower. This being radio, it's all left to our imaginations; but we don't see him with a paunch.

No groups have risen in indignation to announce that they don't want their sons to grow up singing bank-jingles, or their daughters performing monologues about their "unforgettable experiences" with their refrigerators. And why should they complain? The money is good, though not as good as what goes to the "creative" people who write the stuff. The best and the brightest

compose it, and the most devoted, because they never strike.

WE MAY NOT get the leaders we deserve, but probably we do get the electronic ads we deserve. (Print ads are adorable; they lie there quietly on the page, usually in black and white.) That's the good news. The bad news is that what we've been getting on TV is only a mild practise run compared with what's in store when we advance into the brave new world of commercial television. These grapefruit, TV-licence, safe driving, Sport-Toto, Don't start-forest-fires commu-

ques — boring and ghastly though they may be — are only the mildest preamble. The real thing of course will attract even more of our best and most creative talents.

This should be kept in mind when TV fillers are thrown in our faces. These short segments substitute for absent American commercials: half-hour or hour shows from the land of the dollar are precision-timed to accommodate I don't know how many minutes of cat-food. You can see when they are supposed to come, because American shows are structured around these intervals. And so here we all become, briefly, captives of this or that pop star, the sex symbol who is busy selling him or

herself. Meanwhile, I feel sorry for the Citrus Marketing Board. Their Creative Department is only trying to move the produce of the farmers before they cut down all their trees; and since we are now importing little Dutch tins of carbonated water flavoured with lemon essence, creative types can hardly be blamed for losing their cool, and burning bras.

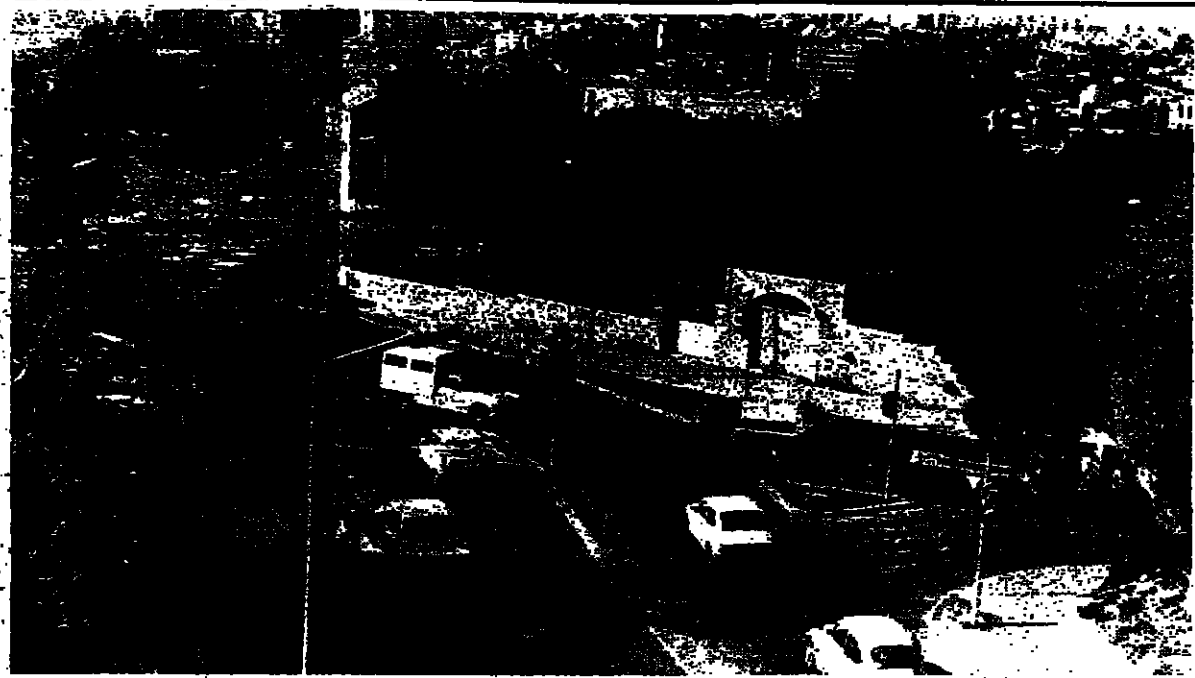
Bludgeoned by an alert citizenry, they have now gone off in the absolutely opposite direction, and produced a determinedly unattractive woman called Bracha who meets a grocer with a feather-duster called Albert Perot. (The translation from the Hebrew will get you Albert Fruit, which seems to be pushing sexual even-handedness a bit far.) Is sexually off-putting Bracha an independent, liberated woman and computer programmer? No, she wants to buy some peaches to spoil her husband. Well, maybe she's married and a computer programmer and her husband is sup-

portive! Maybe he'll buy her some peaches from an aged crone in the store on the next street, in the next commercial!

ALAS, THERE is no end to this, no end to the human tangle and the potential for offending. Grapefruit-wise, however, I have two marvelously constructive recipes, and I produce them here without a comic scene or singing chorus.

First, for a great winter drink, next grapefruit season — to half a glass of freshly-squeezed juice, add boiling water. Sounds simple, and weird! Yes, but I've had profound success with it for the last two years.

The second recipe sounds even weirder, and I'm almost embarrassed to suggest it. However, some people will like it. To half a container of cottage cheese, add grapefruit juice and some sugar. Squish around. Now, aren't you surprised how good that is? It won't end the citrus catastrophe; but it's a never-before taste, and it beats watching commercials.



AFTER HANGING around as a no-account street corner for the past 16 years, Mandelbaum Gate — once the most famous passageway in the world — has once again become a controlled crossing, where Higher Authority decides who will go and who will stay.

The installation of traffic lights this month has lifted the intersection out of the anonymity into which it was cast by the Six-Day War.

For the two decades before then, it was the only crossing point between Israel and the Arab world and the only persons who crossed were diplomats, clergymen and pilgrims in season.

Bristling military posts overlooked it and Jordanian and Israeli customs and police posts, with self-important officials, defended the crossing as if the fate of their nations depended on it. The

Renewed crossing

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH/Jerusalem Post Reporter

crossing, created shortly after the founding of the state, became so familiar that an international wire service once referred to it as "the ancient Mandelbaum Gate."

REUNIFICATION in 1967 turned the intersection into something of an urban appendix. The city's street patterns dictated that the major east-west crossings in Jerusalem be

the street alongside the Old City wall — Paratrooper Road — linking the Jewish and Arab commercial areas and Sderot Eshkol in the north. Mandelbaum became such a negligible crossing that it did not even warrant one of the traffic lights that were installed all over the city. Flocks of goats from East Jerusalem could be shepherded safely across the intersection between cars to

graze in the open area of former No-Man's-Land. Even its name was changed to Central Command Square but Jerusalemites still referred to it as "Mandelbaum."

Slowly, however, a new traffic pattern began to develop. As the Jewish neighbourhoods in northern Jerusalem filled up, north-south traffic began to seek out the streets along former No-Man's-Land and debouching into Mandelbaum. In 1971, 7,000 vehicles were clocked by municipal traffic engineers crossing the intersection in a 12-hour period beginning at 7 a.m. Today the figure is 22,300, due to the increased number of cars in the city and improvements in the north-south roads below Ramat Eshkol.

The customs posts are gone from the Square, and the one remaining military blockhouse has been turned into a museum. But the crossing of Mandelbaum Square is no longer a mindless passage.

FIVE ISRAELI WOMEN IN SEARCH OF MEANING

By MARSHA POMERANTZ/Jerusalem Post Reporter

A NEW PLAY about Israel called *Through Five Windows* lifts the shades a bit for those looking in from outside. It's done by five women who developed the script-workshop-style, in English. Three of the women are not natives of Israel, and four of the characters they portray are immigrants.

"But this isn't a show about immigrants," says Rosalie Zycher, a native of Melbourne who plays — what else? — a Russian. "It's about the people who make up Israel. About why it's so difficult to live in this country. And why it's so exciting."

The distinction between "immigrants" and "people who live here" isn't entirely clear, and that's partly what the play is about. When, if ever, do you stop being an immigrant and start being an Israeli? For one of the characters, a spoiled American played by London-born Linda Solomons, the change occurs when you stop expecting anyone to thank you for coming.

Aside from Zycher and Solomons, the participants are Dorit Rivlin Rak, a *sabra* whose Creative Theatre is the producer of *Windows*, Rina Padve, another

native, who plays Moroccan-born Masouda, and Shelli Frydman, who was born in Detroit but lived in Germany for eight years, and plays a German immigrant.

They see Israel as a pressure-cooker rather than a melting pot; there just hasn't been time for the national character to simmer. In many cases, the onions remain onions and the carrots carrots, though each vegetable acquires some faint aroma of its neighbour in the cauldron.

THE PLAY, which began its run this week (Tuesday evenings at the Sharon Hotel in Herzliya), is a "collage of monologues." What the five characters have in common at the start is that their husbands serve in the reserves together. The year is 1982, and the wives are packing their husbands' bags and complaining.

The native Israeli among the characters, played by Rivlin, asks whether life was easier in the old country. They say yes. "So why are you here?" she asks, and the rest of the play, built around flashbacks, is a search for reasons.

Zycher acknowledges that the play is built on stereotypes of immigrants from each of the four countries — the USSR, Germany, the U.S. and Morocco — and a typical Israeli's response to them. "But we made them into representatives with real lives," she says.

"An amalgam of what we know about real people." The Israeli only begins to understand the Jewish-identity problem when she goes abroad for the first time.

The character least familiar to Westerners is Masouda, whose father was a distinguished rabbi and whose family got along very well with their Arab neighbours in Morocco — at least until the Six-Day War. In Israel she discovers crime and football, and her father has to go to the labour exchange to look for work.

Perhaps the play isn't representative because all the women are married. "We wanted to have a few divorcees, and singles and remarrieds," Zycher says, "but we needed the device of husbands in the war to link the women together."

Perhaps the predominant metaphor for the Israel presented in the play is that of the Israeli Philharmonic: The Russian immigrant is a cellist who is miserable in a development town until she and her husband move to Tel Aviv and she gets a job with the IPO. The orchestra has a diverse membership that includes many immigrants, and she describes all the problems they have in working together. She sums up the situation with words to this effect: "The combination of people is exhausting, but sometimes it makes them play beyond their ability."

THE CAMERAN SINGERS have just returned from their first trip abroad — a month in Europe — and are planning a trip to the U.S. and Canada for the fall of 1984.

At a time when official politics have put a strain on many cultural exchanges, Cameran founder-conductor Avner Itai is pleased with the artistic and personal reception given the choir in Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Portugal.

The group's programmes included works by Monteverdi, Lotti, Scarlatti, Brahms, Rossini, Bartok and, among the Israelis, Zvi Avni, Yehzekel Braun and Moshe Rasiuk, who is a member of the choir. In most performances, about one-third of the programme was devoted to Jewish and Israeli music.

Might the favourable critical response have been a matter of European, good manners? Itai says no. Just as he found little political hostility directed at the made-in-Israel label, he encountered little critical indulgence: "The period of accepting things because they are Israeli is over. People listen without taking your address into account."

The fact that the reviews were reasoned and "not just black and white" gives them credibility, he says. And they were generally good.

The choir performed in small towns and at such cultural landmarks as the Amsterdam Concertgebouw, the Tivoli Gardens and the Louisiana Museum north of Copenhagen. In Portugal, which has no diplomatic relations with Israel, the group sang

at a new music festival in Lisbon, sponsored by the Gulbenkian Foundation.

THE COSTS of moving 25 singers, a conductor, a pianist and a manager to and around Europe were covered in large part by the Education and Foreign Ministries. Some of the arrangements for concerts were made through the Foreign Ministry, but many were a matter of personal contacts in the music world. In Sweden, for instance, Dan-Olaf Stenlund, the conductor of the Malmo choir, made all the arrangements and members of his choir put up the Israeli singers in their homes.

What benefit does the choir derive from a trip like this? Itai's first response has nothing to do with cultural stimulation or international good will or getting to know the Diaspora, all of which were important aspects of the trip. The primary benefit was to relationships within the group: "Being together for a month can bring about either total disruption or unity." In this case, he says, "The group consolidated."

Many members of the choir live outside the Tel Aviv area; they come in twice a week during the year for rehearsals and dash home again. This trip abroad gave them the first opportunity to organize their lives around singing — without the encumbrances of work and families. Itai sees a difference in their performance, and Israeli audiences can judge for themselves during the group's current series of concerts, which will end the season on June 31.



Shaul Ben-Simchon

SHAUL BEN-SIMCHON is planning a little gathering for July. He has been getting things ready for four years now and if things go as planned, 10,000 Jews are expected from abroad, to be joined at "Reunion" by close to half a million Israelis.

"Reunion" will be the 11th World Congress of Jewish Families of North Africa, with much of its activities to be held at the Tel Aviv Fairgrounds. Exhibits will pay tribute to the history, literature, art and personalities of North African Jewry. Group and panel discussions will be scheduled during the 10-day congress, from July 24 to August 4. Evening programmes will feature Avi Toledano, the Breira Hativ and visiting New Yorker Elizabeth Swados, who will premiere an instrumental and vocal programme of ethnic music. The Inbal Dance Company will perform *Moroccan Wedding*, and the play *Boumima*, about an imaginary Saharan community waiting for the Messiah, will also be premiered.

With all of these activities open to the public, close to half a million Israelis are expected to join the visitors from abroad. For many, it will be their first in-depth look at the glories of North African heritage and culture.

However, there is a second important aspect to the congress — the vital role played by the family in Jewish North African life.

"The family unit has always been a major factor in the strength and resiliency of the Jewish people, especially of the Jews of North Africa," says Ben-Simchon. "In this age of disorientation and identity crisis, particularly in the younger generation, it is vitally important to deepen our connection to our sources, our roots, and to renew the

spiritual values arising from the family."

To do that, a programme at the congress called *Shorashim* (Roots) will use a computer bank for some instant research into Jewish North African family history. Information gathered through genealogical questionnaires will be fed into the computer, which will then be able to give back family tree data going back five generations; plus a history of the family name and an historical perspective on the home community.

Although participation in this segment of the conference will be limited to Jews of North Africa, Ben-Simchon foresees its extension to other Jewish communities in the near future. In fact, this trial programme will serve as the beginning of much wider, more sophisticated genealogical studies and of the establishment of Israel as the world data centre for Jewish family research.

MINGLING of North African Jews from abroad with those living in Israel, with the goal of cementing relationships between the two groups is one of the main purposes, Ben-Simchon says, for "Reunion." It is also, according to him, one of the main purposes of its sponsoring organization, the World Organization of Moroccan and North African Jews, founded in 1972.

Ben-Simchon, chairman of the organization, says that although there is much discussion of the "Sephardi problem," he takes exception to this term. First, he states adamantly, there is great danger in seeing things in black and white, Sephardi or Ashkenazi. More importantly, he draws a sharp distinction between Jews from Spain, Portugal, Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia — "Sephardi" countries, and those from Arab states — Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Iran, Iraq, and Yemen.

Vast differences exist, he explains, in the cultures and socialization of the two sets of communities; and only the latter encounters what is called the Sephardi problem. "It is the problem of the entire Jewish nation," says Ben-Simchon, "and

everyone together must work to solve it."

Shaul Ben-Simchon is described by friends and colleagues as "a man of vision." As a teenager, he became involved in illegal efforts to bring his countrymen from Morocco to Palestine. In 1948, he followed them and fought in the War of Independence with other volunteers in Mahal. Since 1952, he has worked in a variety of capacities within the Histadrut and today sits on its Executive Committee.

In the 11 years since the World Organization of Moroccan and North African Jews was founded, mostly due to his efforts, it has undertaken several major projects. It set up three scholarship funds for high school and university students, which today total close to \$160,000; a "foster family" programme for

soldiers; and a new community centre and daytime activity programme for the elderly in Ashdod. Prisoners at Tel Monde and Neve Tirza prisoners benefit from an emotional-support programme sponsored by the organization.

The Centre for North African Studies was established eight years ago and now functions as a part of the Hebrew University. And 10 different conferences have been held since the first in 1972, to discuss everything from local community problems to the Egypt-Israel peace treaty to foreign investment in Israel.

Unity is the theme of the 11th Congress, and if estimates about attendance prove true, it will be quite a family affair.

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DAN ACCADIA

Focus

Partition semantics

By SUSAN HATTIS ROLEF

WHEN THE British Mandate for Palestine was approved by the League of Nations on July 24, 1922 the exact delineation of its eastern frontier had not yet been determined. Nevertheless, Article 25 of the Mandate clearly stated that: "In the territories lying between the Jordan and the eastern boundary of Palestine as ultimately determined, the Mandatory shall be entitled, with the consent of the Council of the League of Nations, to postpone or withhold application of such provisions of this mandate as he may consider inapplicable to the existing local conditions."

In practical terms, this provided the legal basis for Britain's excluding Transjordan from the territory in which the development of the Jewish national home would be permitted, and for its establishing two separate administrations under a single High Commissioner in the territory of Palestine.

In fact, Britain had never promised the Zionists that it would endeavour to facilitate the establishment of Palestine as a Jewish national home. Britain had promised rather to facilitate the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people. In 1921-22 Britain finally decided in which part of Palestine it would allow that home to develop — Palestine west of the River Jordan.

That the territory of Mandatory Palestine was partitioned in 1921-22 is an undisputed fact — it was partitioned administratively, and it was partitioned in terms of the application of the meaning of a Jewish national home. But there was still only a single Mandate over the whole of Palestine, the eastern part of which was now called Transjordan.

IN HIS article "Is Jordan Really Palestine?" (*The Jerusalem Post* Magazine, June 17, 1983), Professor Bernard Wasserstein argues that this could hardly be called a partition since, for a variety of reasons, Britain had decided to attach Transjordan to the Mandate for Palestine rather than detach it from a pre-existing extended Palestine. The only ones, Wasserstein argues, who wanted to extend Palestine beyond the Jordan River were the Zionists and their British supporters.

This argument would make perfect sense if there had existed some general international consensus that the term "Palestine" applied only to the territory west of the River Jordan. This was not, however, the case. True, Turkish administrative borders between the various *Sanjaks* and *Vilayets* did run along the Jordan River, while OETA (Occupied Enemy Territory Administration) South and OETA East simply took over the existing structure with the River Jordan running in-between. But under Turkish rule, "Palestine" was not the official name of any particular administrative division. It was used loosely to describe the Holy Land, Israel or Southern Syria, while OETA's job was to take over the administration of the area as a temporary military occupation until the final fate of the region was decided.

It is a fact that, in the general European public consciousness, "Palestine" referred to both sides of the Jordan River. When the term *Palaestina* was first coined by the Roman-Byzantines the area was divided into three administrative units: *Palaestina Prima*, which included Judea, Samaria and the southern part of the eastern Jordan valley; *Palaestina Secunda*, embracing the valley of Jezreel, central and eastern Galilee, the Golan and the northern part of the eastern Jordan Valley; and *Palaestina Tertia*, which included southern Transjordan, the Negev and the Sinai.

However, many other kingdoms and administrative units which had existed both before and after the Roman period, but which did not bear the name Palestine (for example the kingdoms of David and Solomon) extended across the River Jordan. In the 19th century, such bodies as the Palestine Exploration Fund, founded in Britain in 1865, had both sides of the River Jordan as their frame of reference. (The fund published its findings in volumes titled *Western Palestine* and *Eastern Palestine* respectively.) On the eve of World War I, a British Foreign Office handbook *Syria and Palestine* stated that "in modern usage the expression 'Palestine' has no precise meaning but is taken as being equivalent to Southern Syria."

Certainly, the fact that the fourth of the four maps concerning the possible partition of the Ottoman Empire, drawn up by a British committee in 1915, included a separate state called Palestine in borders very similar to those of the eventual Mandate, is proof of the fact that it was clearly not taken for granted by official British circles that "Palestine" referred only to the territory west of the River Jordan.

IT IS NOT my intention here to go into the history of how the eastern border of Palestine was determined and why — there is extensive literature on the subject. However, I must point out emphatically that it was not only the Zionists and their British supporters who were pushing for a border running east of the Jordan River. In a Foreign Office minute dated December 2, 1918, Arnold Toynbee, who can hardly be called a Zionist supporter, argued that "the Jordan forms a good natural frontier." But he added: "It might be equitable, however, to include in Palestine that part of the Arabah or Jordan trough — between the lower end of the Sea of Galilee and the upper end of the Dead Sea — which lies east of the Jordan Stream. The Arabah is a sub-tropical district at present desolate, but capable of supporting a large population if irrigated and cultivated scientifically. The Zionists have as much right to this no-man's land as the Arabs, or more." (Toynbee's knowledge of geographical terms left something to be desired.)

The decisive reasons for the attachment of the area east of the River Jordan to Palestine were apparently the void created by the non-materialization of the Greater Arab Kingdom promised to Sharif Hussein of Mecca by McMahon in 1915, and Britain's determination not to let the area fall into French hands (which necessitated its being attached to one or the other of the two Mandates assigned to it, Mesopotamia and Palestine.) But this does not indicate that the ter-

ritory's attachment to Palestine was artificial, and is certainly not "proof" that Transjordan is not part of Palestine.

Prof. Wasserstein's argument about "partition" is faulty and his conclusion that Jordan is not part of Palestine because there was no partition in 1921/22 is a *non sequitur*.

IT IS A fact that Transjordan was included in the Mandate for Palestine but was given a separate administration in 1921/22. However, this fact does not in itself prove that Britain, or anyone else, necessarily saw this arrangement as final. For example, the Peel Commission Report of 1937 spoke of the repatriation of Palestine into a Jewish state, in part of Palestine west of the River Jordan, and an Arab state, consisting of the remainder of Palestine west of the River Jordan and Transjordan. In November 1945, Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin strongly supported a federal union between Palestine and Transjordan.



King Abdullah, Jordan's first king

U.N. mediator Count Folke Bernadotte was one of many who considered the two banks of the River Jordan to form part of Palestine. "Palestine," he wrote on July 4, 1948, "as defined by the 1922 Mandate for Palestine, including Transjordan, should constitute a union made up of two sections: one Jewish and one Arab, with the boundaries between the two to be determined by the two sides."

However, we cannot get a true picture by just looking at whether, historically the territories east and west of the River Jordan formed a single unit, at how the Mandate for Palestine got its borders and administrative arrangements, and at how Britain and others felt about the division between Palestine and Transjordan. To determine whether Jordan is or is not part of Palestine we should also take a look at the population of the two territories.

Today, there is a Jewish population only west of the River Jordan, not because the Jews accepted that the Land of Israel referred merely to Palestine west of the River Jordan, but because since 1920 Jews have been prohibited from settling east of the river. (Before World War I there were some Jews east of the

river, though there were no religious concentrations of the sort that existed in Jerusalem, Safad or Tiberias, and pioneering settlement was attracted to the more fertile lands of the west.)

The indigenous Arabs in the area — whether Beduin, fellahin or city dwellers who had lived there for centuries — and the Arabs who had migrated to Palestine in the 19th and 20th centuries from North Africa, Sudan, Houran and elsewhere, were not divided into "Palestinians" and "Transjordanians" before 1922. If asked to state their nationality, they would certainly have answered that they were Arabs, though some might have been more precise and said southern Syrians.

Certainly, before 1917, the Arabs in the region did not consider the west and east banks of the River Jordan to be two foreign lands, despite the Turkish administrative divisions — they were considered Arab land under foreign Turkish rule.

One might nevertheless want to argue that what matters is not whether racially or nationally the Arabs of the East Bank and the West Bank were identical say in 1913 (when there were over 500,000 Arabs west of the River Jordan and only a few tens of thousands east of it), but the fact that *de facto* between 1920 and 1948 they developed under different administrations (though there was some migration from the West Bank to the East Bank and vice versa in this period), and thus developed a separate national identity over these 28 years. But then, why stop at 1948, why not go up to 1983 when over 60% (some say even 80% but there are no statistics in existence) of the population of Jordan is of West Palestinian origin, and a large section of the Palestinian people scattered throughout the world (some would argue it is the majority of them, though again there are no available statistics) hold Jordanian nationality?

FURTHERMORE, neither King Abdullah nor King Hussein considered their "natural" western frontier to be the River Jordan. It was even reported that Abdullah had considered calling his kingdom Palestine rather than Jordan, while Hussein is known to favour a federative union between the East Bank and the Arab territories west of the River Jordan. Eyes are also on the claims to represent the Palestinians and aims to establish a Palestinian state on "liberated" Palestinian soil, drafted its covenant vaguely enough to leave it an open question as to whether Palestine does or does not end on the River Jordan, while the 8th Palestine National Congress, which met in February-March 1971, went so far as to pass the following resolution: "Jordan is linked to Palestine by a national relationship and a national unity forged by history and culture from the earliest times. The creation of one political entity in Transjordan and another in Palestine would have no basis either in legality or as to the elements universally accepted as fundamental to a

political entity. It would be a continuation of the operation of fragmentation by which colonialism shattered the unity of our Arab nation and the unity of our Arab homeland after the First World War.

But this fragmentation has not prevented the masses, either west of east of the River Jordan, from feeling that they are one people, or from remaining united against the conspiracy of imperialism and Zionism. In raising the slogan of the liberation of Palestine and presenting the problem of the Palestine revolution, it was not the intention of the Palestine revolution to separate the east of the River from the west, nor did it believe that the struggle of the Palestinian people can be separated from the struggle of the masses in Jordan. It acted in conformity with the exigencies of a specific historical stage, with the object of concentrating on the defence of all forces towards Palestine so as to give prominence to our cause on Palestinian, Arab and international levels."

A YEAR LATER, on March 15, 1952, in presenting his plan for a United Arab Kingdom, King Hussein declared:

"The primary fact of the unity of the two banks represented day after day has been that the people in both banks are one and not two peoples. This fact was manifested for the first time in the reunion of the sons of the East Bank with their emigrant brothers, the sons of the Palestinian areas occupied in 1948. It was manifested when the former shared with the latter food and shelter and the sweetness and bitterness of life. This fact became more salient and took deeper roots with every step the state took. The unity of blood and destiny reached its greatest significance in 1967 when the sons of the two banks stood together on the West Bank as they have been doing for 20 years and jointly sacrificed their blood on its pure soil. But the struggle was too great for them and its conditions and complexities were too much for their valour. The catastrophe occurred and what happened did happen."

AS PROFESSOR Wasserstein pointed out in his article last week, in Israel too there is an almost complete consensus that Palestine, or Eretz Israel, includes both banks of the River Jordan, and that in this territory there should be only two states — one Jewish and one Arab, though the Likud believes that the border between the two should run along the River Jordan while Labour supports the territorial compromise in the West Bank and Gaza in accordance with the Allon Plan. There is nothing typical about this consensus, and it is difficult to understand why Bernard Wasserstein mocks the fact that some spokesmen in both camps point out that the Mandate for Palestine included both sides of the River Jordan — it did, only one bank was open to Jewish development, and the other was not, and I think that both the Likud and Alignment are willing to resign themselves to this fact today.

Dr. Susan Hattis Rolef is a researcher at the Davis Institute of International Relations at the Hebrew University, and the author of "The Bi-National Idea in Palestine in Mandatory Times, and of numerous articles dealing with political and economic aspects of the Palestine Mandate."

A Dutch lesson

By RACHEL STEINGART-HOLLANDER/Special to The Jerusalem Post

censorship of the press. Two months after the invasion in May 1940, however, came the first of the endless rows of steps: the dismissal of Jews from the civil guard. This was followed in August by the dismissal of all Jews from the press. Then all Jewish publications, except one weekly, were forbidden.

"Let's not resist in order to prevent worse," was the line taken by Frederiks from start to end, transmitted to the people and accepted by the Jews.

At the end of September, Frederiks announced the order forbidding employment of Jews by the state or for any public service. October — registration of all Jewish enterprises.

The first discriminatory steps having been accepted *de facto* by the Dutch authorities, the Germans went ahead with a more stringent test. Public employees had to sign a declaration that they were "no Jews nor kinsmen of Jews." All but a few of the 200,000 justices, teachers, and others complied. But the Dutch Jews still believed that "the Dutch won't let it happen here."

The "no-Jew" declaration also paved the way for the dismissal of all Jewish public employees, teachers and academics. This followed in November. Then several crucial steps were tried out by the Germans on the refugees from Germany — about 20,000. In December all non-Dutch Jews had to register. That was followed by the registration of the Dutch Jews in January, 1941.

IN MARCH, Seyss-Inquart declared that the Germans did not regard the Jews as part of the Dutch people. In May, all physicians were dismissed from non-Jewish hospitals and forbidden to have non-Jewish patients. Soon the same held for all professions. By August 1941, all

Jewish enterprises had been confiscated, their Jewish employees dismissed. All assets were confiscated, and each family was allowed only FL.250.- a month.

In June, Jews were banned from resorts and beaches. By September, all public places, theatres, hotels, parks, libraries, etc. were off-limits. All Jewish pupils had to leave non-Jewish schools. Jews were also forbidden to travel without special permits.

During the first half of 1942 deportation was prepared openly. Jews from the provinces had to move to Amsterdam, and thousands were summoned to forced-labour camps. The wearing of the yellow star was decreed at the end of April. From July 1942 until September 1943 close to 115,000 Jews were deported — in cattle wagons driven by Dutchmen.

LESS THAN 5 per cent of the Dutch people resisted. Those who did and those who endangered their lives to save their Jewish compatriots did so individually and in extremely difficult circumstances — without any support from the Dutch authorities.

More than 92 per cent either stood by or collaborated. Roughly five per cent were NSB, Dutch nazis. But the "Unie," a movement against the NSB, also collaborated openly. Many in industry, journalism and business did so for profit. When the postal authorities demanded the "no-Jew" declaration in 1942, practically everybody signed in order to keep their phone or post-box account.

The widespread cooperation cannot be accounted for by the German methods. About half of the 900 mayors remained in office during the occupation and collaborated regarding deportation. In the main street of The Hague the elegant

ladies did not let their shopping be disturbed by the sight of their countrymen being herded to the eastward bound trains.

But what can be seen clearly after 40 years could not be seen at the time. Today's view also includes the way the Dutch treated the collaborators after the war. Most went scot-free. Frederiks was dismissed with honours, one Unie leader was included in a government, and so on.

A lesson has to be learned from the tragedy of the Dutch Jews. It was their faith in the Dutch people and seeing themselves as part of it, which accounts for the acceptance of their non-resistance in the early stages, when resistance could have saved many. The Jews regarded the government and the queen — both in exile in London — as their leaders. Had either even encouraged disobeying the Germans, Dutch Jewry would have done so. But "London" sent no directives and so they were left with the government functioning under the Germans.

AFTER having restrained the Dutch Nazis from pogroms for about eight months, the Germans gave them the green light. Shops and homes of the poor in the Jewish quarter of Amsterdam were destroyed and Jews were attacked in the streets by NSB gangs.

As foreseen by the Germans, young Jews organized self-defence. Soon street fights developed and many gentiles joined on the Jewish side. One day early in February 1941 a Dutch Nazi got killed. That was what the Germans had been waiting for.

The NSB made a big affair of the burial. All newspapers carried vitriolic attacks on the Jews, and Jewish self-defence was outlawed. Then, on February 22, the SS

rounded up 400 young Jewish men and sent them to Mauthausen "as punishment."

Even after deportations had started many refrained from trying to hide because they believed that "Arbeitsetzungs" meant only work-camps, whereas, if they were caught in hiding it would mean death.

Perhaps the most tragic aspect of the destruction of Dutch Jewry lies in the positive forces active in individuals.

There was, for instance, Jewish consciousness. At the time of the forced registration early in 1941, many admitted to four Jewish grandparents because they did not want to deny their Jewishness.

A Jerusalemite who took part in underground activities told me about her mother, who had looked like a Dutchwoman. When the police came to round up the Jews, she said to her, "You of course don't have to show your identity card." She replied, "I'm Jewish and proud of it" — knowing that it would result in deportation.

There was also the uncommon strength of family ties which caused many not to go into hiding, as that meant separation without communication.

There was the urge to protect one's nearest. A girl, engaged to be married, was taken with her elderly parents and kid brothers to the theatre building in Amsterdam into which the Jews were herded prior to deportation. Her fiancé got her out, and he and other friends urged her to go to a hiding place provided for her. After hours of agony she returned to her family to be deported with them.

"Had I not done so, I could not have lived with myself. I would have believed that I could have pulled them through," she said later. And there were many like her.

A friend of mine who was cared for by Christians told me that he understood why so many people did not just let their children go into hiding after their first child was born, and he held her in his arms.

Those positive forces could have been harnessed for underground resistance during the early stages of the occupation.



(Advertising Section)

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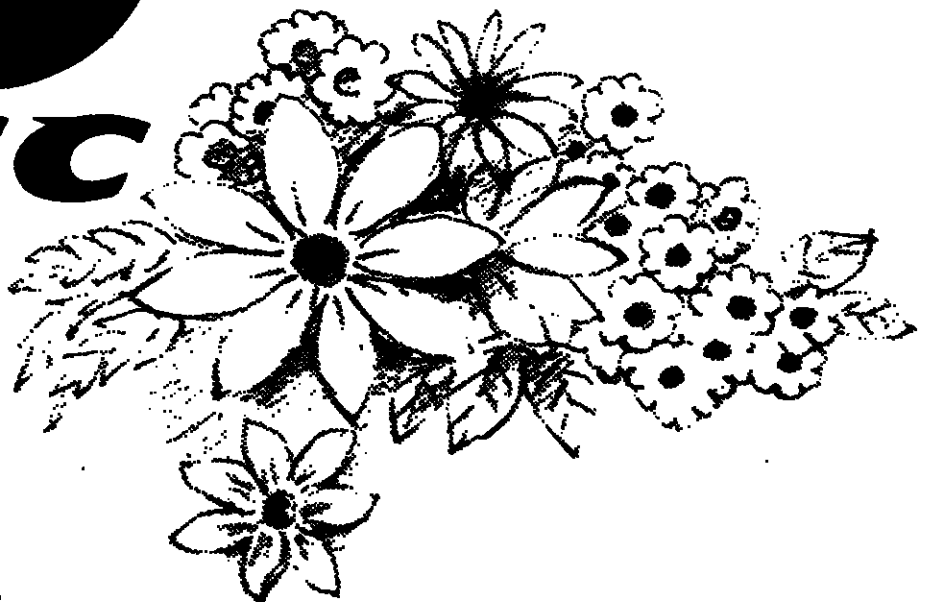
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World's 12 richest bankers have more than \$1b. each

NEW YORK (AP). — Who is the world's richest banker? That's hard to tell to the last penny, but the world's top 12 have fortunes of more than \$1 billion each, according to *Institutional Investor* magazine. They include one West German, one Filipino, one Indonesian, one Thai, three from Singapore and Malaysia, and five Arabs, the monthly U.S. financial periodical says in its June edition.

The bankers listed in alphabetical order below are reliably estimated to be worth \$1b. or more, the magazine says, "individually in most cases, through family fortunes in others."

— August von Finck Jr., Merck, Finck & Co., West Germany.

— Abdul-Rahim Bin Ibrahim Galadari, Dubai Bank, United Arab Emirates.

— Kwok Hong Png and Quek Leng Chan, Hong Leong Group, Singapore and Malaysia.

— Lee Seng Wee, Overseas Chinese Banking Corp., Singapore.

— Liem Sioe Liong, Bank Central Asia, Indonesia.

— Khalid Salim Bin Mahfouz, National Commercial Bank, Saudi Arabia.

— Sulaiman Saleh Olayan, Saudi British Bank, Saudi Arabia.

— Saleh Al-Abdul-Aziz Al-Rajhi, Al-Rajhi Co., Saudi Arabia.

— Chin Sophonpanich, Bangkok Bank, Thailand.

— Abdul-Aziz Al-Abdullah Al-Sulaiman, Bank Al-Jazira, Saudi Arabia.

— Enrique Sobel, Ayala Corp., The Philippines.

Not a Rothschild or a Rockefeller in the bunch. Indeed the Rothschild banking family of

France and England is barely half-way there; the estimated combined fortune of the two family branches is \$500 million, the magazine says.

The richest American bankers, Charles Robert Allen Jr. and Herbert Allen Sr. of Allen Co. of New York, weigh in at a mere \$600 million, the magazine says.

But the top dozen are mostly not self-made men, *Institutional Investor* says, adding: "The average super-rich banker is more than 50 years of age and has probably built his fortune on foundations laid by his father or grandfather."

And some removed themselves from consideration entirely: David Rockefeller by retiring as chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank of New York, K. Jorge Guinle, of Brazil, by occupying himself "playing the trumpet in Rio de Janeiro night clubs rather than balancing ledgers."

Guinle is a scion of the family that founded Brazil's Banco Boavista.

The richest banker in Latin America appears to be Jose Gregorio Perez Companac, 48, chairman of Banco Rio de la Plata of Buenos Aires. Jose took over the family empire four years ago upon the death of his brother Carlos, who founded it. Jose's estimated net worth is now \$600m.

"Our figures should be treated only as estimates," *Institutional Investor* says. "Even the rich bankers themselves have no precise idea of how wealthy they are. As American billionaire Nelson Bunker Hunt once put it: 'A man who knows how much he is worth can't be worth very much.'"

Sheikh seeks delay on interest payments

BAHRAIN (Reuters). — A Kuwaiti sheikh has asked a group of banks to roll over interest payments on a \$100 million loan because of debt problems arising from last year's Kuwait stock market crash, informed financial sources in the Gulf said yesterday.

They said Sheikh Khalifah Abdullah Al-Khalifah Al-Sabah signed the one-year loan, which carried interest at 1.5 percentage points over the London Interbank-offered rate, in September last year.

The sources were commenting on a report in the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES), which said Sheikh Khalifah had alleged debts totalling billions of dollars.

The Nicosia-based oil and financial newsletter said the loan was 150 per cent secured against shares of the Kuwait Real Estate Bank.

But these shares were now 40 per cent below their mid-1982 level and thus insufficient to cover the loan, even if they could be sold, MEES said.

Big Three banks rise in int'l standing

TEL AVIV. — All the "Big Three" banks, Leumi, Hapoalim and Discount, have considerably improved their positions in the ranking of the world's top 500 banks, according to *The Banker*, the

prestigious British banking monthly.

Leumi rose eight slots, to 83rd place, Hapoalim rose by 15 slots, to 90th place, while Discount rose by 20 slots, to 140th place.



The maiden flight of Arkia's new weekly service to Innsbruck, in Austria, was met on Friday by local residents dressed in traditional Tyrolean costume. (Giora Salmi)

Jlem science-based industry threatened by rising land costs

By CHARLES HOFFMAN

The Israel Lands Administration (ILA) recently pulled the rug out from under the expansion plans of science-based industries in Jerusalem. It did this by removing the city from the list of areas which qualify for lower prices for state lands used for this purpose.

The head of the Jerusalem Manufacturers Association, Avner Peretz, said yesterday that the coordinator for the Ministerial Committee on Jerusalem would soon convene the directors-general of the various ministries involved, in order to resolve the problem.

Peretz quoted the coordinator as saying that the move by the ILA goes against official policy, which is to encourage the growth of science-based industry in Jerusalem by leasing state land at low prices similar to those offered in development areas.

Peretz said that the price of a dunam of land in the Atarot industrial zone was IS\$80,000 last year, but was recently raised to IS\$2.5 million. In the Har Hahotzvim industrial zone near Ramat, the price of a dunam was raised from IS\$320,000 to IS\$6m.

He said that "the government has to decide if it wants science-based industries in Jerusalem or not, and whether it wants to keep academically-trained manpower in the city. If it does, then it has to pay the price in subsidized land. If it doesn't, then the government should stop talking about such plans."

The ILA move was reportedly approved by the Agriculture Ministry, which supervises it, and by the Treasury. Peretz said that four plants now planning expansion would be forced to stop or move elsewhere, if the higher prices remained in force.

Science-based industries in Jerusalem now employ 2,000 people in 35 plants, according to association figures. If the 10 additional factories planned for the area are set up, and if current expansion plans are carried out, then the number of employed could double to 4,000. Most of the products of these plants are for export. Last year they contributed to seven per cent of the country's total exports for science-based industries.

Atlantic buys trawler for \$1.92 million

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The Atlantic Fisheries has acquired another vessel, a "fish freezing factory-trawling ship" from an Italian company. Atlantic paid \$1.92 million for the Azgad 4, which is now being refitted.

The ship can carry 500 tons of cleaned fish. In her refrigerated holds and will join the company's trawlers Yam Suf and Azgad 3 in the

fishing grounds off South West Africa, company chairman Milla Brenner said recently.

Brenner said that the ship will have a crew of 36, made up of Israeli officers and foreign fishermen and sailors. Atlantic expects to raise its catches from the present 6,000 tons to nearly 10,000 tons of hake (*bakala*) a year, for sale on the Israeli market.

'Giving material aid on a strictly business basis' PEC had profits of \$14.4m. last year

By JOSEPH MORGENTHAU
Post Finance Reporter

TEL AVIV. — PEC Israel Economic Corporation, an American company and a subsidiary of IDB Development Corp. of Israel, recently announced its financial results for 1982. Net profits soared by 41 per cent, to \$14.4 million. Consolidated assets rose from \$94m. on December 31, 1981 to \$118m. at the end of 1982. At the same time shareholders' equity increased from \$70m. to \$89m. PEC acts for the owners of its affiliated companies on the equity method of accounting. Profits have grown from \$1.7m. in 1978 to their present level.

Traditionally PEC has maintained a low profile and one tends to forget that it is one of the oldest companies connected with Israel. The company issued its first prospectus in 1925 and stated its purpose then as "giving material aid on a strictly business basis to productive Palesti-

nian enterprises."

As is evident from the recent financial statement, it is possible "to carry on profitable business" combined with altruistic motivations.

In recent years the PEC management has shown its progressive approach to investments by entering the field of high-technology. The vehicles for this participation were Elron Electronic Industries and Scitex Corporation. PEC owns 10 per cent of the equity of Elron and 10.9 per cent of the shares of Scitex. In the field of basic industries PEC has 16.8 per cent stake in Kilil Non-Ferrous Metal Industries. It is more than a one-third owner of the Israel Can Company, the country's largest manufacturer of cans and packaging materials. It also holds 49.1 per cent of the stock of Tambour, Israel's largest paint company, which makes about 1,000 different products.

In 1982, besides increasing its equity interest in a number of ex-

isting affiliates, PEC also entered into new areas. One of these was the purchase of 16.7 per cent of the shares of Mul-T-Lock (Rav-Bariah). The company manufactures security doors, locks and bolting devices, also for export. PEC's sister company in Israel, Discount Investment Corporation, also purchased 16.7 per cent of Mul-T-Lock.

PEC has 10.1 per cent of the shares of the El-Yam company, which is active in worldwide shipping and usually operates under medium and long-term charters. PEC is by virtue of its 26 per cent shareholding a major owner of Property & Building Corp., which is numbered among the country's largest real estate holding companies and is active in the construction of residential and office buildings. The corporation also manages property and has investments in the citrus industry.

The total value of these assets is in excess of \$10 million.

Tribulations of the Mandarin Hotel

By LEA LEVAVI
and MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporters

TEL AVIV. — When Iranian businessman Musa Daniah decided to build the Mandarin Hotel in Tel Aviv 11 years ago, he was promised that his would be the first hotel in what was to become the new Tel Aviv. The hotel finally opened, but none of the promises made by the Tourism Ministry and Tel Aviv Municipality have been kept. Located north of the Tochnit Lamed area, in an undeveloped, out-of-the-way place, the hotel is high and dry, with all the authorities evading responsibility for the situation.

The construction of the hotel turned into a Kafkaesque story of fighting the endless bureaucracy. It cost Daniah four times the estimated \$5 million he had planned to invest. The project probably was the indirect cause of the execution of Daniah's brother in Iran.

"In addition to all else, instead of developing the beach as promised, the city sold it to a private contractor and now we have to pay to that our guests can use it," says Daniah.

After the hotel opened, its sales manager got more than 150 reservations in Europe. All these were subsequently cancelled because the Tourism Ministry sent a letter to travel agents around the world telling them not to "sell" the Mandarin, because it had "no license." Daniah says, "Every hotel in this country opens without a licence. Owners have no choice, because the process of getting a permit is so long and cumbersome. When I went to complain, the officials said they would rescind the letter if I provided proof the hotel was insured and fireproof. I provided all the documents, but the damage had been done."

Daniah's business career started in the jewelry line. Then he became

sole Iranian distributor for an American pharmaceuticals company and lived in the U.S. for some time. Returning to Iran he pioneered the industry of machine-made wall-to-wall carpets, and made large amounts of money. "I was in love with Israel. Whenever I went to Paris or Milan on business, I had to stop in Israel for a few days. Then I decided to build a hotel here and live in it when completed."



Musa Daniah (Novitz)

Former Tel Aviv mayor Yehoshua Rabinowitz promised Daniah "the world," he states. The municipality had a plan, Rabinowitz said, for a park, a boating lake, villas, a resort area and main road around the Mandarin Hotel. "Maybe Rabinowitz thought that if I bought the land and developed it, other fools would follow. They did not, and I stupidly did not get anything in writing."

After the revolution in Iran, while Daniah was in Israel, his office in Iran was ransacked and the file on the Mandarin Hotel was found. As a result, all his property in Iran, amounting to 80 per cent of his total wealth, was confiscated and he was blacklisted. Shortly thereafter the

building watchman murdered Daniah's older brother, Azziz (probably on orders of his non-Jewish rivals) and his younger brother Amir fled the country. Daniah cannot return to Iran now, and all his hopes and future are invested in the Mandarin Hotel.

Every possible obstacle to success has been raised so far, he says. Building began in 1972; but two years later, when ten of the 14 floors were completed, the government clamped a freeze on construction. As a result, prices soared. The Tourism Ministry, which was supposed to supply Daniah with 30 per cent of the investment, has forked over only 12 per cent to date, Daniah says.

Later, the Interior Ministry put a freeze on the area north of the Tochnit Lamed area, due to the problems caused by the Sde Dov airport.

Disillusioned, Daniah nonetheless feels that the municipality could help improve the hotel's prospects. "We want to build tennis courts and develop horseback riding, turn the place into a resort for people who want to get away from the city. But the city will only lease us land for two years."

Daniah says he has been trying to get an appointment with Mayor Shimon Lahat, but this seems to be an impossible feat. Municipality spokesman Roni Rimon said in comment that the city is not responsible for Rabinowitz's promises.

The head of the city's engineering administration, Yitzhak Caspi, confirmed that the multi-year freeze on the area prevented the city from implementing its development plans. But within the next ten years, he said, a continuation of Rehov Ibn Gvirol will be built, up to the Mandarin Hotel. Two more hotels will be built along the beach, between the Mandarin and the city, and several villas will also go up there.

Gold jewelry bucks trend and expands exports

By MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The only branch of industry which has steadily increased its exports during the recent worldwide recession has been gold jewelry, according to Bryan G. Newman, chairman of the Jewelry Centre in the Export Institute.

"This is due to one fact — the rapid industrialization of this industry here — which has moved from a cottage industry to small plants and even factories in the past ten years," Newman said. Exports have grown from \$5 million in 1973 to \$120m. in 1982.

He was speaking on the occasion of the visit to Israel of Armando Giacetti, of the Italian firm of Giacetti Brothers, which manufactures jewelry for the industry, and which recently opened an office in Tel Aviv. "Despite the Arab boycott," the Giacetti company has other outlets in West Germany, Japan, the U.S., and Spain. Even before opening its Tel Aviv branch, which will also service and repair the machinery, it sold equipment valued at \$500,000 to Israeli firms.

Newman described an almost direct relationship between "industrialization and exports." The most industrialized country in this field is Italy, he said, which is also the largest exporter. It is followed by West Germany, while Israel is the third in industrialization, but only fourth in exports. France is in

third place regarding exports.

"But we are rapidly catching up in industrialization," Newman said. At present 143 manufacturers are organized in the Jewelry Centre of the Export Institute, and 80 per cent of exports came from 30 of these manufacturers. There are another 400 firms, some quite large, but most were one-man operations, which are not members of the centre.

Both Newman and Giacetti believed that Israel could forge ahead only through the rapid introduction of assembly lines and "abandoning much of today's hand work."

The reason for this is that labour costs are higher here than in any

other country. Newman said that the average Israeli working in a new jewelry plant earns \$2.50 an hour and \$3 an hour in the U.S. (generally without any benefits), and only \$1 an hour in Hongkong (without any benefits).

Surprisingly, the U.S. has a "huge amount of very small workshops, as does Italy, with much of the work being done at home. Of the 130,000 persons employed in the trade in Italy, 50,000 work at home." Italy exports about \$850m. worth of jewelry legally each year. Another \$850m. worth leaves the country through various other means, generally as purchases by tourists who fail to declare these purchases at the border.

Ayelet Hashahar pioneer is Man of the Year in Tourism

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Dov (Bebe) Eshkol, of Kibbutz Ayelet Hashahar, will be cited Man of the Year in Tourism tomorrow at a ceremony at Beit Hanassi in Jerusalem. President Chaim Herzog will make the award to Eshkol for his life's work in developing tourism in Israel.

The Tourism Ministry will also bestow its citation of Outstanding Tourism Promoter on 83 hotels, travel agencies and other businesses which contributed to the development of tourism and tourism sites.

Eshkol, 69, who came here from Germany in 1939, is a colourful figure well known in the Galilee and in the Golan Heights. He founded the Ayelet Hashahar guesthouse in 1960, after almost two decades in the Israel Defence Forces, from which he retired as a Sgan-Aluf.

The guesthouse originally had 10 rooms, but by 1980 expanded to 120 rooms, with 24 others in the process of construction. Eshkol retired from his post as manager three years ago to resume kibbutz life. "Growing apples is just as important as serving guests," he said at the time. Eshkol then became chairman of the Association for Developing

Tourism in the Upper Galilee and Golan Heights. He received the Hotel Association's award in 1980 and the Kaplan Prize for the Outstanding Worker in 1974. "During my many years in tourism I've met rich and famous world figures as well as ordinary people. I remained a kibbutznik," Eshkol said.

Five certificates of appreciation will be given by the Tourism Ministry to the following: Shmaryahu Gutman, for developing archaeological sites. Theodore Hataig, who initiated the "Plant Your Own Tree" idea for tourists. Ben-Gurion Airport general manager Yisrael Hod, for raising the airport to an international standard; the director of the Company for Developing East Jerusalem and to the Avia Sonesta Hotel in Taba, for being the gateway to the Sinai Peninsula and for symbolizing the peace ties between Israel and Egypt on the highest level of the hotel industry.

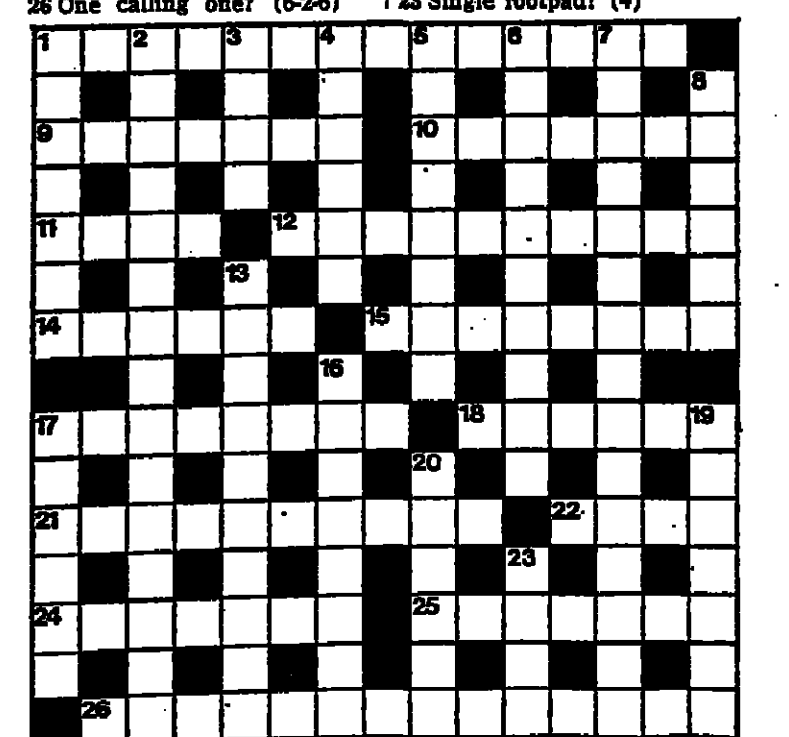
ARTISANS. — Yigael Barzilai, the deputy mayor of Herzliya, has been appointed head of the Union of Artisans and Small Manufacturers.

ISLAMIC. — The Jeddah-based Islamic Development Bank is lending Turkey \$25 million to finance crude oil imports.



ONE-AND-ONE CROSSWORD

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| ACROSS | DOWN |
| 1 Flag-bunker irritations cause some members to tingle (4, 3, 7) | 1 Writer Dante's unfinished ornamental piece (7) |
| 9 Eminent surgeon's fundamental difficulty in theatre? (7) | 2 Such devotion to country is no longer required (8, 7) |
| 10 Opening of Conway an infallible indication of Welsh river-craft (7) | 3 Babe needs changing — get father (4) |
| 11 Country star retiring (4) | 4 The Spanish gooseberry? (6) |
| 12 Mud-pie rain-damaged yet remaining unweakened (10) | 5 Once, Mum and I excited high commendation (8) |
| 14 Piece of Wedgwood, perhaps, for meal on grass (6) | 6 Arms tied, it produces skin trouble (10) |
| 15 Bartender in the pit? (8) | 7 Do they run over trip-lines? (8, 6) |
| 17 One wagging tail as an expression of excitement (8) | 8 Carry on nursing — common subject of strain (6) |
| 18 Bird allowed round pub (6) | 13 Nifty works making short nap (5, 5) |
| 21 Morris possibly sounding trite as inventor of power-loom (10) | 14 Dad with violin arrangement — some players change in it (8) |
| 22 Architect's new rendering round roof-top (4) | 17 Early high-flier in triumphal cockade (6) |
| 24 Developing an itch, I take wine (7) | 19 Bury in outskirts of town at Abbey (7) |
| 25 Tending to move the feelings, English need reason for course of action (7) | 20 In the bush we bottle-up Burmese near Mandalay (6) |
| 26 One calling one? (6-2-6) | 23 Single footpad? (4) |



GENERAL ASSISTANCE

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Albu, 42 Jaffa, 223703. Baisam, Salah Edin, 27315. Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 810108. Dar Eldawa, Herod's Gate, 282058. Tel Aviv: Concept, Neot Aofa, 490200. Kupat Holim Chailit, 7 Amsterdam, 231422. Netanya: Kupat Holim Leumi, 9 Smilanski, 38053. Safed: Aliva, 44 Aliya, 522062. Segal, K. Aita, 441280.

MEDICAL HELP DURING STRIKE

Medical care is available for a IS\$90 fee, at alternative medical centres throughout the country. For further information, call the nearest regional centre:

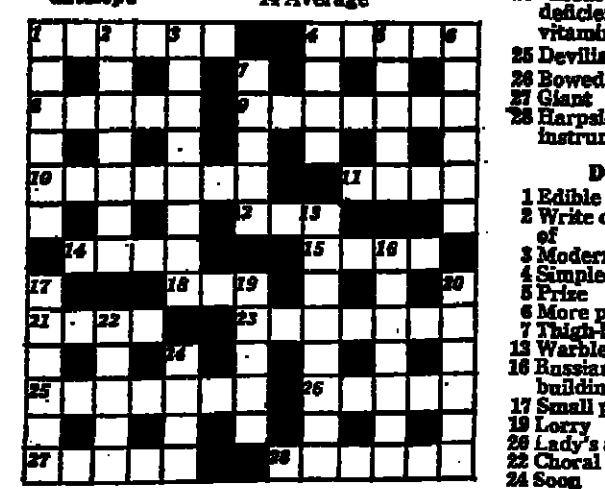
- | | |
|------------------|-----------|
| Dan Region | 03-241252 |
| Netanya | 053-24348 |
| Hadera | 063-23004 |
| Northern Valleys | 065-22106 |
| Safed | 067-30665 |
| Tiberias | 067-32993 |
| Sharon | 051-31903 |
| Negev | 057-72705 |
| Jerusalem | 02-224083 |
| Rishon LeZion | 03-948206 |
| Rehovot | 054-57687 |
| Haifa | 04-56835 |
| Nahariya | 04-92069 |

POLICE

Dial 100 in most parts of the country. In Tiberias dial 944444. Kiryat Shmona 40444.

QUICK CROSSWORD

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1 Pudding courses | 8 Wild West show |
| 4 South African antelope | 10 African stock |
| | 11 Unemployed |
| | 13 Steal |
| | 14 Average |



FIRST AID

Magen David Adom first aid centres are open from 8 p.m. to 7 a.m. Emergency home calls by doctors at fixed rates. Sick Fund members should enquire about rebate.

Phone numbers: Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa — 101. Dan Region (Ramat Gan, Be'er Brak, Giv'atayim) — 781111.

Ashdod 2222. Ashkelon 23333. Bat Yam 565556. Beersheva 78333. Eilat 72333. Hadera 22333. Holon 8031334. Kibbutz 933333. Netanya 54333. Nazareth 23333. Patah Tikva 912333. Rehovot 054-91333. Rishon LeZion 943333. Safed 30333. Tiberias 20111.

"Ezer" Medical Health Firm Aila, Tel.: Jerusalem 669111. Tel Aviv 253111. Haifa 538-888. Beersheva 41111. Netanya 35316.

Rape Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call Tel Aviv 1234819, Jerusalem — 810116, and Haifa 88791.

FLIGHTS

24-HOURS FLIGHT INFORMATION SERVICE Call 03-972484 (multi-line) ARRIVALS ONLY (TAPED MESSAGE) 03-293555 (20 lines)

Yesterday's Solutions

ACROSS: 1. Borneo, 4. Optimist, 6. Zebra, 11. Captivate, 12. Pantomime, 17. Intent, 18. Rio, 23. Basile, 24. Scornful, 25. Schism, 26. Jamboree, 27. Stanzas, 28. Downy, 29. Lorry, 30. State, 31. Orange, 32. Amino, 33. Gharof, 34. Wedlock, 35. Contract, 36. Marjoram, 37. War, 38. Pile, 39. 13 Marjoram, 14 War, 15 Pile, 16 Contract, 21 Arise, 22 Arise, 23 Pile.

Quick Solution

ACROSS: 1. Borneo, 4. Optimist, 6. Zebra, 11. Captivate, 12. Pantomime, 17. Intent, 18. Rio, 23. Basile, 24. Scornful, 25. Schism, 26. Jamboree, 27. Stanzas, 28. Downy, 29. Lorry, 30. State, 31. Orange, 32. Amino, 33. Gharof, 34. Wedlock, 35. Contract, 36. Marjoram, 37. War, 38. Pile, 39. 13 Marjoram, 14 War, 15 Pile, 16 Contract, 21 Arise, 22 Arise, 23 Pile.

GIVE SOLDIERS LIFTS

Gen. Elset	33%	-7%	Elron Pvd.	17%	18
Gen Food	53%	-1%	Elscim	20%	20%
Gen Motor	4%	+ 3%	Elz Ltd.	27%	+ 3%
Goodyear	73%	-1%	IDB Ord.	1%	1%
Intl Bus	32%	-%	IDB Pfd.	32%	3%
Intl 121	121	-	Interpharm	8	8%
Intl Harv.	8%	n.a.	Laser Indus	21	+ 4%
Intl Paper	53%	-1%	Schles	27%	28%
Intl Nickel	14%	-7%	Toro-Vit	4%	4%
Owens	34%	-%	Teva	6	6
Procter Gam.	53%	-%			
Sears	41%	-%			
Sid Oil Co.	38%	-1%			

An Rath
Editor and
Managing Director

THE JERUSALEM
POST

Erwin Frenkel
Editor

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Tammuz 17, 5743 • Ramadhan 18, 1403

A role for Mr. Begin's son

WITH THE DOCTORS ending their fast and going back to work, succour should be brought to the sick, and there is even hope that the cumulative damage to the nation's health caused by the four month strike would be reduced, although it could not wholly be eliminated. Ironically, the conclusion of the arbitration agreement with the doctors has shown the political leadership itself to be in a state of severe disorder. The arbitration agreement was the brainchild not of the finance minister, who had masterminded the negotiations, such as they were, with the doctors until early last week. It was rather the decision of Yoram Aridor's colleagues, whose collective opinion of him was probably summed up by Aharon Uzan, the Labour Minister, when he suggested to the cabinet on Sunday that, "in the case of the doctors, we have committed all possible mistakes."

For over a week, in fact, since Prime Minister Begin finally took a hand at a resolution of the dispute, Mr. Aridor has been out of the picture. Although he is still formally responsible for wage policy, Mr. Aridor is apparently content to keep staying out of the picture, swallowing his pride over his defeat — and merely acting as spoiler inside the cabinet. At least until the arbitrator has come up with his ruling.

It turns out, however, that the vacuum of responsibility created by Mr. Aridor during the past week was filled in some measure by a person without any defined constitutional authority, who is not a cabinet minister, nor a government official, nor a Knesset Member. On the other hand, he is the prime minister's own son.

Young Binyamin Ze'ev Begin, a doctor of geology, is said to be a man of high intelligence and ability, who is willing to offer his father all desired extracurricular aid. In the past there were reports that his advice was being solicited by Mr. Begin on important matters of state, such as the Camp David talks with Egypt. This sort of practice, in which close family members of the country's rulers are virtually made to participate in policy making, cannot wholly be prevented, although it is generally recognized that it should be kept to a minimum in any well functioning democracy.

In deference to the rules of democracy, Dr. Begin's past involvement in his father's business used to be handled very discreetly, and far from the public eye. But most recently it has been intensified to such an extent that it could no longer be confined to the privacy of the Begin home. Last Sunday reporters were startled to discover Dr. Begin occupying the cabinet secretary's room in the Prime Minister's Office.

He was working there on a settlement of the doctors' strike. His active interest in the matter, it was revealed, had started some weeks earlier, on his own initiative. His father approved it when he learned about it.

The discovery was nevertheless unintended, and it caused considerable embarrassment. The premier must himself be well aware that it is, to put it mildly, highly improper for his son to transact such state business strictly by Mr. Begin's personal favour. Perhaps, of course, the premier, despite the plentiful help available to him, finds himself helpless without his son at his elbow — or perhaps he means to groom young Binyamin Ze'ev as his heir apparent. In that case, he should see to it that his son obtains some suitable state employment.

As it is, the cases of both Dr. Begin and Mr. Aridor throw a sickly light on the government's operations.

Political parallels

By GWYN SHLAIM

UNLESS YOU have a very short memory, the following scenario may sound distinctly familiar: a right-wing government has been in power for four years, during which time it has failed to fulfil its most fundamental election promises and presided over a period of appalling economic decline. The prestige and popularity of its prime minister at one point plummeted to an unprecedented low.

It seems a foregone conclusion that the electorate will, when the time comes, administer a richly deserved defeat. However, the combination of a daring and successful military adventure which captures the public imagination; the total disarray of the main opposition party, which has a hopelessly unconvincing leader, and — most importantly — the dominance and charisma of the prime minister combine to give the government a second term of office.

Liberals and left wingers, seasoned political observers among them, are left shaking their heads in bewilderment and despair at how the electorate could have allowed itself to be so duped.

Britain in 1983 and Israel two years ago may not appear to have much in common, but Margaret Thatcher's landslide victory this month does highlight many interesting parallels with Menachem Begin's apparently more modest triumph in 1981. Even the scale of the victory would not have been very different if Britain had proportional representation; only the peculiarities of the British electoral system gave Thatcher such a huge margin of seats on a minority of the popular vote.

The crucial element in both election victories was undoubtedly the personality and political skill of the prime minister, and here Thatcher and Begin, unlikely soul-mates though they appear, and unflattering as each would probably find the comparison, share many of the ingredients for success.

Both are tough, forceful, uncompromising and totally convinced of the rightness of their ideas. Each has a sharply defined, black-and-white world view with a clear and unalterable image of the enemy. Thatcher, though her language may be less florid and her allusions less personal, can match Begin's strictures on the Syrians or the PLO any day, with her comments on the fascist Argentinians or the Russians as "our sworn enemy."

On the domestic front, both leaders have a crusading, proselytizing style and set out to challenge certain deeply held orthodoxies. In Begin's case it is his attack on the Labour party establishment and the institutions it has created since the inception of the state. His bringing in of "outsiders," i.e. Likudniks, into the establishment and attacks

on institutions such as the Histadrut, has meaning for those of the population, particularly the Oriental Jews, who have felt excluded from the mainstream of Israeli life.

For Thatcher, the crusade has been not just to stamp out Marxism from the face of Britain, but also to challenge the whole orthodoxy of state intervention and Keynesian economics, followed by Labour and Tory governments alike since World War II. This, too, has struck a popular chord among those feeling themselves to be overtaxed and overgoverned with little positive result.

The problem about such assaults, apparently with popular backing, on institutions such as trade unions, which were hitherto supported by national consensus, is that they can gradually take the form of a purge, and their object's undeniable shortcomings can be used as a justification for using undemocratic methods against them.

AT THE VERY least, the sense of mission in a leader, the sense of turning the tide of history which both Thatcher and Begin display, inevitably accompanies a highly personalized style of government, and a tendency for more power to fall into the hands of the prime minister, who gradually acquires more of a presidential status. Begin's arbitrary, idiosyncratic and authoritarian method of decision-making have been widely commented on, particularly during his second term of office, when his authority over the cabinet has been largely undisputed.

Thatcher, who has never had any problem establishing her ascendancy over her cabinet, has been gradually moving away from reliance on civil servants for advice and consultation and surrounding herself with advisers stamped in her own mould. The danger of a presidential style of government in a political system like Britain's or Israel's, without separation of powers, is that there is far less likelihood of the leader being restrained by the legislature.

Thatcher's treatment of dissenters, or even mild critics within her own government, is harshly effective, as witnessed by the fate of hapless former Foreign Secretary Francis Pym, who dared to hint at the possibility of negotiations with Argentina. Her method of dealing with the opposition is no less effective, and, believing, like Begin, that attack is the best form of defence, is quick to seize upon her opponent's weakest point.

Time and time again during this election Thatcher proved unsalable when she should have been most vulnerable, by laying bare instead the inconsistencies of her opponent's position, and contriving to lay the blame for the parlous state

of the economy under her administration on the mismanagement of previous Labour governments.

Begin is also a master at this art, although Thatcher has allies denied to him in the form of the majority of Britain's press, which launched a prolonged and often vicious attack on the Labour Party.

THE ABILITY to neutralize the opposition is nowhere more apparent than in matters of foreign and defence policy, as Begin found when he was always able to reveal the Labour Party as hopelessly compromised on the very issues on which they sought to attack him. Foreign adventures have always, at least in the short term, proved highly effective tools for increasing domestic popularity, and, although the Falklands war was a result of a miscalculation by the British government, it was swiftly turned to great advantage.

Before the Falklands war, Thatcher ranked as the most unpopular British prime minister since Neville Chamberlain; after it all her defects suddenly transformed themselves into virtues; her doctrinaire narrow-mindedness and diplomatic crudeness re-emerged as steadfastness and resolution, and her stubbornness as courage. Any opponent daring to criticize her conduct of the war or its aftermath was treated to withering scorn and imputations of cowardliness or lack of patriotism.

The reputation she gained from the Falklands war and the "resolute approach" much lauded by all her acolytes has sustained Thatcher in the public favour through a further year of appalling economic decline, in which unemployment continued to soar and the fabric of Britain's industry continued to crumble.

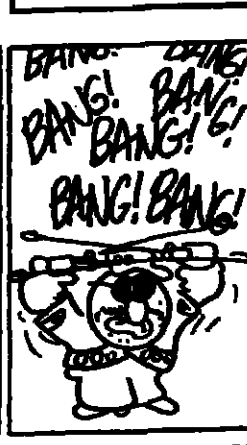
Those commentators in Israel who apparently believe that only Oriental Jews vote for authoritarian leaders should perhaps give pause for thought.

THE SIMILARITIES between Thatcherism and Beginism go deeper, however, than personal characteristics or political context. Attempts to take Thatcherism seriously as an ideological phenomenon have resulted in the term "authoritarian populism." Conor Cruise O'Brien, in a recent *Observer* article, further refined this as "quasi-regal authoritarianism, laissez-faire populism," a formula he considers will prove extremely hard to beat. There is not much in this description that does not also apply to Begin.

Thatcher, while she has not exactly been followed by frenzied mobs shouting "Margaret, Queen of England," has nevertheless adopted sufficient monarchical airs to attract widespread comment and give rise to many slightly anxious jokes on the subject. The laissez-faire ele-

Dry Bones

AN UPDATE
OF THE
"GUN IN ONE
HAND OLIVE
BRANCH IN THE
OTHER" SPEECH.



ment is that crucial ingredient that allows the leader to stand aloof, on principle, from the actual workings of the economy and thus remove him or herself from any blame for its failings. Thatcher can thus no more be blamed for \$3.6 million unemployed than can Begin for an inflation rate of 160 per cent.

Populist leaders capture the imagination of the electorate less by their political programme than by their personality, plus the extent to which they seize upon certain underlying themes among the population and, through distortion and gross oversimplification, render them apparently amenable to change. The hope thus engendered is not the result of policies, but of a statement of values and precepts.

The major issue in the British election was unemployment and here, although the Conservatives offered no new policies other than those which had already put another 1.5 million people out of work, Thatcher managed to capitalize on the sense of despair and inevitability most people had about it.

This feeling of helplessness seems to have led people to turn to a strong leader who posed as being realistic about the issues, but in fact manipulated the electorate into believing that, after a period of puritanical self-denial, Britain would somehow be restored to her former economic strength.

The consummate skill with which Thatcher has been able to distance herself from the disastrous effects of her government's actions shows clearly how often it is the psychological aspect of politics rather than the actual policies which really counts.

AN ABILITY to grasp and manipulate the psychology of the

electorate has always been Begin's forte, and he shows the same ability to capitalize on feelings of despair and pessimism. He has managed to appeal to those with a view of the Arabs as the eternal enemy by putting forward an apparently realistic, demoniacal view of the PLO and its supporters; at the same time he encourages belief in vague solutions in terms of a Greater Israel, where somehow the Jewish state would be able to comfortably rule its neighbours through permanently superior force.

Against this paradoxical combination of pseudo-realism and vague rhetorical intimations of glorious eras to come, all the practical policies of both Thatcher's and Begin's opponents seem hopelessly irrelevant.

AN even greater paradox is that both Thatcher and Begin, for all their claims to the contrary, have created bitter social divisions — in Israel along ethnic lines and in Britain of a socio-economic nature. Yet they have, in the short term, turned out to be the principal beneficiaries of this divisiveness and discord because people instinctively turn to strong leaders if they feel the foundations of their society to be threatened by social unrest.

Now, however, if the opinion polls are to be believed, Begin is at last seeing his popular support ebb away as the frightful cost of both his Lebanese adventure and his willful neglect of the economy gradually dawn upon the electorate. One is left wondering to what depths of ruin Britain will have to descend before the same happens there.

The writer is a British social worker who recently spent a year in Israel.

RELIEF, ANGER

(Continued from Page One)

of 33 hospital strike committees voted 27 to 3, with three abstentions, to cease their hunger strikes immediately and return to full-time work. The six hospitals which opposed the resolution argued bitterly that the doctors should only return to work on the 30-per-cent basis prevailing for the past four months, until the three arbitrators reach a final settlement.

It soon became clear that the agreement had fallen far short of the doctors' expectations and they emerged, sweaty and grim, from the meeting.

Small knots of doctors gathered in the various corners of the IMA headquarters to study the tables of figures they clutched. Quick calculations about just how the agreement would affect their bank accounts caused disappointment and no small measure of anger.

"A new form of slavery," one doctor said, while another asserted that his salary would actually go down as a result of cuts in overtime pay.

But the IMA officials, who took part in the nearly 15 months of negotiations, pointed out that compromise was inevitable and that, under the circumstances, the agreement was the best that could be attained. This seemed to satisfy most of the representatives, whose most immediate concern focussed on getting their paralyzed hospitals functioning again.

"The saddest thing of all is the failure to work out an arrangement under which our salaries would be set, like those of judges, and we would be prevented from striking," one doctor said. "This must never happen again."

TWO SOLDIERS

(Continued from Page One)

WAFIA said the attack was carried out by "Lebanese national resistance fighters."

Local people said Israeli troops made several arrests in the refugee camp at Rashidiyah, outside Tyre.

An estimated 20 people from the camp and surrounding areas were reportedly taken away for questioning. 12 of them Lebanese, local sources added.

The Associated Press in Beirut, quoting Lebanese reporters based in the Bekaa Valley, said Israeli and Palestinian traded artillery and rocket fire for about an hour at daybreak near Amik.

The IDF spokesman said there was no truth to these reports.

Military sources were unable to say what caused the recent flareup. They maintained there has been no change in IDF activity in that area during recent weeks. One speculation has it that a Palestinian group is trying to heat up the area to force the rival Fatah groups to stop fighting each other and unite against the "common enemy."

The sources did not accuse the Syrian army of taking part in the fighting, but said the terrorists could not have fired Katyushas and mortars without Syrian knowledge.

Meanwhile, the IDF found the launchers of Katyusha rockets which had hit oil refineries near the Zaharani on Sunday. Sources said the rockets were supposed to hit an IDF installation there, but instead had caused a fire in the refineries area. The fire was extinguished.

The launchers were found near Ma'adush, about five kilometres southeast of Sidon. They were set off by a timing device.

Near an IDF roadblock south of the Beirut International Airport, sappers blew up a car suspected of being booby-trapped.

READERS' LETTERS

TRAVEL TAX ON STUDENTS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — I am astounded that the \$50 departure tax is applying to student holders of the A-2 visa. These university students have already invested a great deal of time and money in this country. After having had a positive experience in their respective universities, these "ambassadors for Israel" are now leaving with a bad taste in their mouths.

The government's decision will hurt the country more than it will help, and it would definitely be to its advantage to re-evaluate the situation.

JOYCE E. SWEATMAN
Jerusalem.

Sir, — As a foreign student at the Hebrew University, I entered this country on a student visa (A-2). I am restricted by this visa to the status of an unemployable student. In order to pay for my studies and living expenses, I must bring all my money from the U.S. in the form of personal savings and sizable loans.

I feel that it is rather unfair of the present Israel government to impose a travel tax upon students who are not citizens of this country, who have contributed thousands of dollars in foreign currency to the Israeli economy over the past year, who do not hold the temporary resident visa (A-1) for those with plans of aliyah, and especially upon those who are unable to obtain this A-1 visa with all its incumbent rights and privileges simply because they are not Jewish.

It is enough that the Israel government has decided to impose this ridiculous tax on its own people, but where they got the idea that they had good reason to impose it

on foreign students, only the devil knows.

JAMES E. LINDSAY
Jerusalem (Grand Rapids, Mich.).

Sir, — Living in Israel for a year has been a fascinating experience, intensified by the constant consideration of whether or not I could spend my life here.

Being forced to pay \$50 I did not expect and cannot afford to spend, just to get out of the country, leaves me with a bad taste for Israel at a time that I will not forget, as it hits me just as I leave the country.

If we had been warned of this fee when we got our visas, we might have understood, but being surprised as we were is unfair and infuriating.

DEBRA SELTZER
Jerusalem.

SUMMER TIME

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — One of Israel's immutable seasonal phenomena is Interior Minister Yosef Burg's refusal to introduce summer time. Every Israeli knows that such considerations as increase in efficiency of workers, energy saving, healthier life-style, the desire of the overwhelming majority of the population cannot sway Dr. Burg.

In view of these facts of life, I am amazed that 65 MK's were naive enough to sign a petition asking Dr. Burg to introduce summer time. What is even more amazing is the fact that 65 MK's representing an absolute majority of the Knesset did not introduce a law making the institution of summer time mandatory, thus removing it from Dr. Burg's jurisdiction.

NAOMI FEINSTEIN
Netanya.

DISCRIMINATION AT BAR ILAN

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — Cheers to Bar Ilan University and their Students' Association for having introduced the *numerus nullus* for Arab male students and non-religious Jewish students (June 14).

This is not a new "invention" and the last time I came up against *numerus nullus* and *numerus clausus* was during the turbulent Thirties in anti-Semitic, semi-Fascist Poland, where Polish reactionary students wanted to preserve the so-called truly Polish and Catholic atmosphere at Polish universities. I thought — and evidently was sorely mistaken — that such restrictions were dead and forgotten. I was thus surprised to learn about the discrimination at Bar Ilan University and to read that "a spokesman for the university said non-religious and Arab students know in advance that Bar Ilan dormitories are closed to them and therefore should not complain." This kind of logic is very strange: knowing in advance that injustice and discrimination are being perpetrated does not make them right or legal.

The Bar Ilan University authorities knew in advance that their institution, like other universities in Israel, was financially supported (if not maintained) by the government and thus by all Israeli citizens, non-Jews and non-religious Jews included. Therefore, the Bar Ilan authorities must choose between public financial help and the continuation of the *numerus nullus* — they cannot eat their cake and have it.

BRONISLAW BLOCH
Jerusalem.

LIVING IN THE JEWISH QUARTER

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — It would be interesting to know if any of the distinguished dignitaries who attended the "crowning" of the Sephardi Chief Rabbi on June 13 in the Yohanan Ben-Zakkai Synagogue in the Jewish Quarter of the Old City troubled to look out of the windows of their limousines at the world of the ordinary folk of the Jewish Quarter who are not invited to the ceremonies, but are regularly cut off from their normal working schedules by the fondness of the authorities for gracing us with their presence.

It would be especially interesting to know if the Minister of the Interior, Dr. Burg, bothered to note the utter chaos carefully organized by the traffic police. (They started putting up barricades and preventing normal traffic at six o'clock in the morning, and brought their activities to a triumphant climax at three o'clock in the afternoon with an almost completely successful stoppage of all entrance into the Jewish Quarter for residents by a brilliantly police-supervised traffic jam.)

Of course, the police wouldn't have been so successful at stopping all the traffic if they hadn't the cooperation of all the contractors in the Jewish Quarter who have thrown their building materials in the only road which the residents can use to enter and leave the area, apparently with the blessing of the Company for the "Restoration" of the Jewish Quarter, and of the Jerusalem Municipality. It must have been particularly edifying for the dignitaries, waiting in their cars, to stare out at the accumulation of

garbage covering the Jewish Quarter parking lot, a genuine 20th century archaeological find — boilers, stoves, shoes, rubble and decaying food.

Were any of those important people even worried for one moment by the profanation of the area they all profess to love and admire, perhaps one of them might imitate the late Yigal Allon and live in the Quarter to find for himself that there is no need for a special ceremony to discover total vehicular chaos. He can wait 20 minutes to get off to work any "bar-mitzva day" at the Wall. And living here, he could walk out every day and contemplate the garbage-filled entrance to the holiest and most precious site of the Jewish people.

Would it be too much to suggest to Dr. Burg that he take his mind off coalition politics for a minute and see to it that the police are given some instruction in traffic control? Would it be too much to suggest that the Jerusalem Municipality fulfil its obligations to the residents of the Jewish Quarter by bringing criminal cases against the contractors who are responsible for this defilement of our living quarters?

LOIS BAR-YAACOV
Jerusalem.

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